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RAIDS ON SHANGHAI RESUMED

Succession Of Attacks In 48-Hour Period REDS ADVANCE IN SOUTH

After a lull of more than one month Nationalist planes have resumed their bombing attacks on Shanghai, an Associated Press despatch from the Communist held Northern metropolis reported yesterday.

Nationalist Blockade Measures

(From Our Correspondent)

Canton, August 12. The Nationalist navy will soon take additional steps to ensure the closing of Communist-held ports in North China, particularly Tientsin, where some foreign ships have entered in defiance of the naval orders.

A report from Kachow (Tachow), Taiwan said today that the navy will put more ships on patrol in the Gulf of Chihai and Pailin where Communist and foreign ships are entering in an attempt to reach Tientsin, Chong and Chingwang. Some vessels have on them manifest, but they enter Tientsin if there is a chance.

Nationalist warships operating in North China are based at Chongshan Island just North of the Shanghai peninsula and will be reinforced by additional warships given by the United States and those allotted from Japan as a part of reparations. The warships have just been commissioned in Taiwan especially for enforcing the closing of ports from the Min River along the coast to the Tiao River in Manchuria.

A traveller from Shanghai who returned here via Tientsin, Chongshan Island said the closing of China's leading seaport is pretty effective, as the only known ship to call there was the Edith Moller. He revealed that Shanghai is short of essential imports such as petrol and industrial chemical products.

The effectiveness of the blockade is admitted by the Communist authorities in Shanghai, who have advocated greater production, reduction of Communist for some imports, and quick "liberation" of Canton and the rest of the country, the informant added. The blockade is hurting Shanghai trade and is indirectly bringing about high cost of living and labour disputes, according to the same source.

RAF DAKOTA CRASHES

Aden, August 12. The Royal Air Force crew and passengers were killed when a RAF Dakota on the Middle East Command crashed on the beach on a routine flight between Aden and Basra, along the Oman coast, it was reported here today. Flown by a crew of three with Flight-Lieutenant N. Evans as pilot, the aircraft carried six other service personnel, including three officers and three Army Protectorate-levies.—Reuter.

The Weather

At 0600 GMT (3 p.m. HKET) the tropical storm is centred about 160 miles ENE of Hanoi and is moving N or NNW at 10-15 knots. A shallow low pressure area covers China and the Pacific anticyclone is weak.
Today's Forecast:—Light variable winds.
Yesterday's Weather:—
Maximum 81.6 deg. F.,
Minimum 72.2 deg. F.,
Sunshine 7.0 hours.
Rainfall Nil. Total since Jan. 1—1282.0 mm.—20.47 in. at airport an average of 1411.6 mm.—55.53 in.
Readings at 10 a.m. 4 p.m.
Baro. at sea level 1007.9 1006.1 inches.
Wind Humidity 87 71 %
Dew Point 79 70 deg. F.
Wind Direction W by N 8
Wind Force 1018 4.8
Tides
High 11.00 11.00
Low 05.25 05.25

The brief despatch filtering through Red censorship said that Shanghai has been subjected to a succession of bombing raids in the last 48 hours.

The raids have been carried out by from two to six planes, the report added.

No mention was made of the types of planes engaged in the raids or whether there were any casualties among the population.

It will be recalled that following the Nationalist air raids on the Chungking which installations last month the Communist authorities in Shanghai clamped strict censorship on all reports of air attacks on Shanghai.

This is the first air raid on Shanghai since July 4, when two B-25 Mitchell medium bombers accompanied by two P-51 Mustang fighters flew over the city for almost two hours.

On July 3, Nationalist planes dropped more than 20 bombs at Chong in three raids within three hours.

On June 29, 500 civilians were killed and wounded, and hundreds were left homeless when planes attacked the Northern parts of the city.

On June 20, machine-guns in Shanghai's downtown area opened up on three Nationalist planes raiding the Western suburb.

On June 16, Nationalist aircraft bombed the Kiangnan area along the upper Whangpoo River.

The Nationalists began subjecting Shanghai to bombing on June 10, when a lone P-51 fighter visited the Lungwa airport area in the Southern suburb of the city.

It was possible to speak to Kachow by radio-telephone this morning.

General Fan Tien, Governor of Kiangsi Province, is still at Kachow, but the populace has been advised to evacuate the city. Some refugees have already arrived at Nanchang, North East of Kwangtung Province.

General Hu Nien's Army group has been instructed to proceed to Kachow to reinforce the garrison.

The official Military News Agency reported today that Communist General Liu Po-cheng's 14th and 18th Armies were fighting the Nationalists South of Suichuan, which is on a highway North North-West of Kachow.

General Liu's 16th and 17th Armies were fighting at Heinkou, North of Kachow. They have occupied the nearby town of Wannan.

In Hunan Province, minor clashes were reported on the Canton-Kankow Railway 20 miles North of Hengshan, which is between Changsha and Hengyang. The situation at Hengyang is said to be quiet. All non-essential officials have evacuated.

The Military News Agency stated today that nearly 10,000 troops of General Lin Piao's 40th army had crossed the Siang River South of Changsha.

Moslem General Ma Pu-fang is expected to arrive here today from Lanchow, in North-West China. It is understood that he will confer with the military authorities here on the Communist plan to drive on Lanchow, which has been making progress during the past few days.

Civilians Fleeing Lanchow

Foreign travellers from Lanchow, threatened capital of the North-Western province of Kansu say that a large-scale exodus of civilians is in progress, reports Associated Press.

Ever means of conveyance are being used. They include two-wheeled oxen-drawn carts, mules, pack animals, saddle horses and heavy American trucks. They are carrying refugees North West along a highway which was once the silk route between China and the Western world. This runs through the length of Kansu and across the remote province of Sinkiang formerly Chinese Turkestan into Soviet Russia.

The people of Lanchow watch with growing fear the Red advance—a two-pronged drive from the North East and East. The troops of Moslem General Ma Pu-fang, commander of Nationalist forces in North West China, have fallen back steadily. The Communists have already crossed the highest of the mountain barriers through which many people thought the Reds would not be able to find passage.

In Lanchow, rumour had it that Ma Pu-fang exhausted much of his ammunition and small arms in fierce battles fought by his crack troops last month around Sian, capital of Shensi.

Failure of the National Government to make good these losses probably explains Ma's retreat.

Many of the refugees leaving Lanchow feel that change-over might be easier in countryside villages than in the provincial capital.

Uncertainty

In City

There is much uncertainty within Lanchow as to what the city's Moslem minority and Ma Pu-fang's troops will do in case of a fight for the provincial capital or in the event of a sudden retreat. The only passage for retreat is a narrow bridge over the city's flood-swollen Yellow River. This is the sole bridge available. Over it Ma Pu-fang's cavalry and mechanised units must cross to gain the road to Chinghai Province.—Associated Press and Reuter.

Canton's Defences Bolstered

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Canton, August 12. Substantial military reinforcements have taken up positions North of Canton. The indications are that the Nationalist military position is much stronger today than it was six weeks ago.

Defences are being constructed on the outskirts of the city and at strategic points near Kiangsi on the Northern frontier of Kwangtung.

Observers here believe that provided there are no further defections in the Nationalist army, Canton will be able to hold out for at least two months.

Meanwhile, rich residents and merchants are sending movable assets to Hong Kong, Taiwan, Hainan and Chungking. A considerable amount of goods are piled high along the Bund awaiting loading on to ships leaving the city. Some 600 cases containing the property of the President's Office will be sent to Hong Kong for transportation to Taiwan. Despite frenzied evacuation preparations, the populace remains calm. What the people fear most are possible mutinies.

Duke Distributes Stage Awards



The Duke of Edinburgh presents stage actress Fay Compton with the Ellen Terry award for the most outstanding actress of 1948 at a ceremony in London's Savoy Hotel. Other awards were: best actor—Eric Portman; best playwright—Terence Rattigan. A.P. Photo.

CNAC WORKSHOP REQUISITIONED

The Quartering Authority requisitioned the China National Aviation Corporation's maintenance workshop at Kai Tak yesterday.

The Authority ordered the company to move out before 9 a.m. on Monday.

The sudden move on the part of Government was made while negotiations are still in progress in London on the previous removal order made by Government.

Questioned yesterday, Mr. Peter Sin, legal adviser of CNAC, declined to comment on the subject.

However, he did not deny that the workshop has been requisitioned.

In July, the CNAC was asked by Government to move its maintenance workshop elsewhere within two weeks as the site was required by the Royal Air Force.

As a result of this order, representatives of CNAC were sent to the United States and to London to take up the matter there. On the expiration of the two weeks, the legal advisers of CNAC obtained an extension of time pending the outcome of the negotiations at London.

Yesterday, however, the quartering Authority requisitioned the workshop and ordered the company to move its equipment out before 9 a.m. on Monday.

Yugoslavia "An Enemy" Of Russia

London, August 12.

Moscow Radio said today Russia has charged Yugoslavia with "behaving not as an ally but as an enemy of the Soviet Union" by negotiating secretly with the British on Yugoslav claims against Austria.

The Russians said the Yugoslav Foreign Minister, Mr. Edvard Kardelj, sent a letter to the Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr. Andrei Vishinskiy, in April, 1947, saying since it appeared the Western powers would never approve Yugoslavia's claims in Austria and Carinthia, Yugoslavia was willing to renounce those claims and confine its territorial demands to obtaining special rights in the management of two power stations on the Austrian side of the Drava.

The Russians said that later Mr. Kardelj secretly met British representatives in Rome and Belgrade and made a deal which included renunciation of the Yugoslav claim on Carinthia.

Claims On Austria

The Yugoslavs have accused Russia of failing to support Yugoslav claims for territory in Southern Austria at the recent Paris conference of the Big Four Foreign Ministers. The claim was rejected.

The note said the Soviet Union could not support claims which the Yugoslavs long since have rejected. It added the Russians considered various Yugoslav notes expressing indignation at the Soviet action were without foundation.

The note added: "These facts led the Soviet government to the conclusion that the Yugoslav government is violating its Allied obligations towards the Soviet Union, that strong ties bind the Yugoslav government or the main members of that government and the camp of foreign capitalists; that the Yugoslav government is merging itself to a greater extent with the imperialistic circles against the Soviet Union and is entering into a bloc with them; that the Soviet Union can no longer regard the Yugoslav government as an ally of the Soviet Union."

"If the Yugoslav government prefers to ally itself with the imperialistic circles rather than form a united front with the Soviet Union, then let those circles support her claims,"—United Press.

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BELFAST LEAVES FOR SINGAPORE

Admiral A. C. G. Madden, Second-in-Command Far East Station, left here yesterday for Singapore in his flagship, HMS Belfast.

Unlike other vessels which usually use the Lyemum Pass as exit and ingress into the Colony, Belfast left here yesterday afternoon by sailing Westward towards Green Island. Admiral Madden is expected to return to the Colony on September 2 in Belfast.

Three More River Ships Fired On

Three more ships were fired at by bandits while on route to the Colony from Canton on Thursday night.

Victims of the latest attacks which brought the total number of attacks on river vessels by the bandits within the past week to ten were the mv. Shih Men, the ss. Sing Hing and the cargo vessel King Lum.

The Shih Men which is owned by the Ming Sung Industrial Company, had three wounded passengers on board when she arrived here yesterday. This was the second time the ship was under fire in the past four days.

Leaving Canton at about 10 o'clock Thursday night, the three vessels, with the ss. Sing Hing leading, were fired at from the Eastern bank of the Pearl River at about 11.45 p.m.

The Shih Men, which was sailing nearer to the Eastern shore and behind the other two vessels, immediately opened fire with her small arms and in the meantime increased her speed. By doing so she passed the other two vessels thus protecting them for a short period of time.

The firing lasted for about 15 minutes after which all three vessels were out of the bandits' range.

No Protection

One local shipping firm official said that although the Chinese authorities in Canton have indicated that they will send gunboats to escort the merchant ships while sailing in the bandit-infested zone which is roughly about one hour's voyage from Canton, no such protective measures have yet been taken by the authorities.

REDS WORRIED OVER DECLINE IN MORALE

Nanking, August 12.

Top Communist leaders showed concern today over a marked decline in morale and discipline among the ranks of their hitherto tightly-controlled army and political units.

General Liu Po-cheng, Mayor of Nanking, and General Lin Piao, one of the Red army's outstanding commanders, have issued stern public warnings to their subordinates to guard against increasing "demoralisation and degeneration."

Both men severely criticised Communist troops and political workers for becoming "complacent and arrogant" as a result of victory, and abandoning their work in villages and rural communities for the attractions of the larger cities.

A recent statement issued to troops under his command by General Lin Piao's headquarters said: "Our army liberated many small and medium sized cities in the Southern march. Luckily in army discipline and a grave phenomenon of disruption of public order in cities have cropped up among our troops."

General Lin, who inaugurated the "go to the village" movement, also expressed grave concern of the reluctance of Communist political workers to remain in rural areas and leaving villages at the mercy of Kuomintang agents and other anti-Communist forces.

"Hostile Villages"

He said a situation was developing in which "feudalistic villages were turning against cities" and warned if it were not remedied it would result in the isolation of Communist-held cities in a "sea of hostile villages."

The "Chung Kiang Daily," official Communist newspaper in Nanking, echoing General Lin's words in an editorial, said: "Thoughts calling for urgent action have developed among our political workers. One thought is that the revolution is won, and we should now enjoy life for a while. Consequently they are willing to enter the city but unwilling to go to the village; they are willing to do industrial work but not willing to do rural work."

The paper said "vicious influences" in villages were being permitted freedom to "coerce the mass of the people into attacking the revolution."

The "Daily" said that this situation resulted from the fact that more and more Communist youths were arrested.

The police today arrested 19 youths, leaders of a group of about 1,000 who demonstrated before the capitol asking for the release of Ahn Do Hi, Korean army lieutenant sentenced to life imprisonment last week for the assassination of Nationalist leader Kim Koo, adds United Press.

In addition to seeking Ahn's release they asked that the Korean government "destroy Kim Il Sung's puppet government in North Korea." Kim Il Sung is President of the Soviet supported North Korean regime.

The police said they will be charged with disturbing the peace.—Reuter and United Press.

SHANGHAI TAX ON MOTOR CARS

Shanghai, August 12. The Communists have imposed a licence tax of almost \$400 a year on all private motor cars with six seats or less.

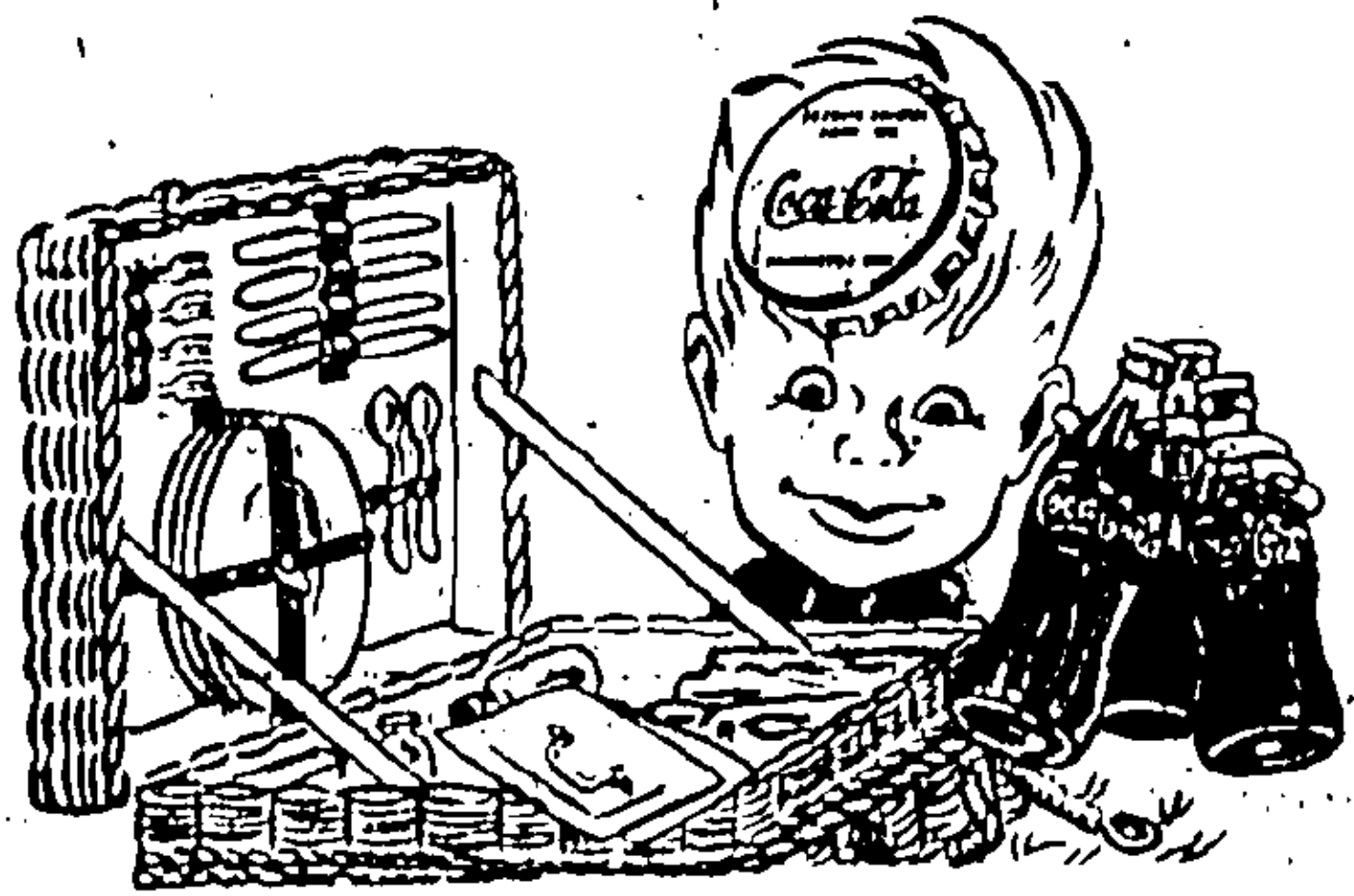
For vehicles with more than six seats—station wagons, buses, etc.—the tax is much less—\$128 per year.

The levy, to be paid in quarterly instalments, also applies to commercial taxis, buses and trucks at slightly reduced rates.—United Press.

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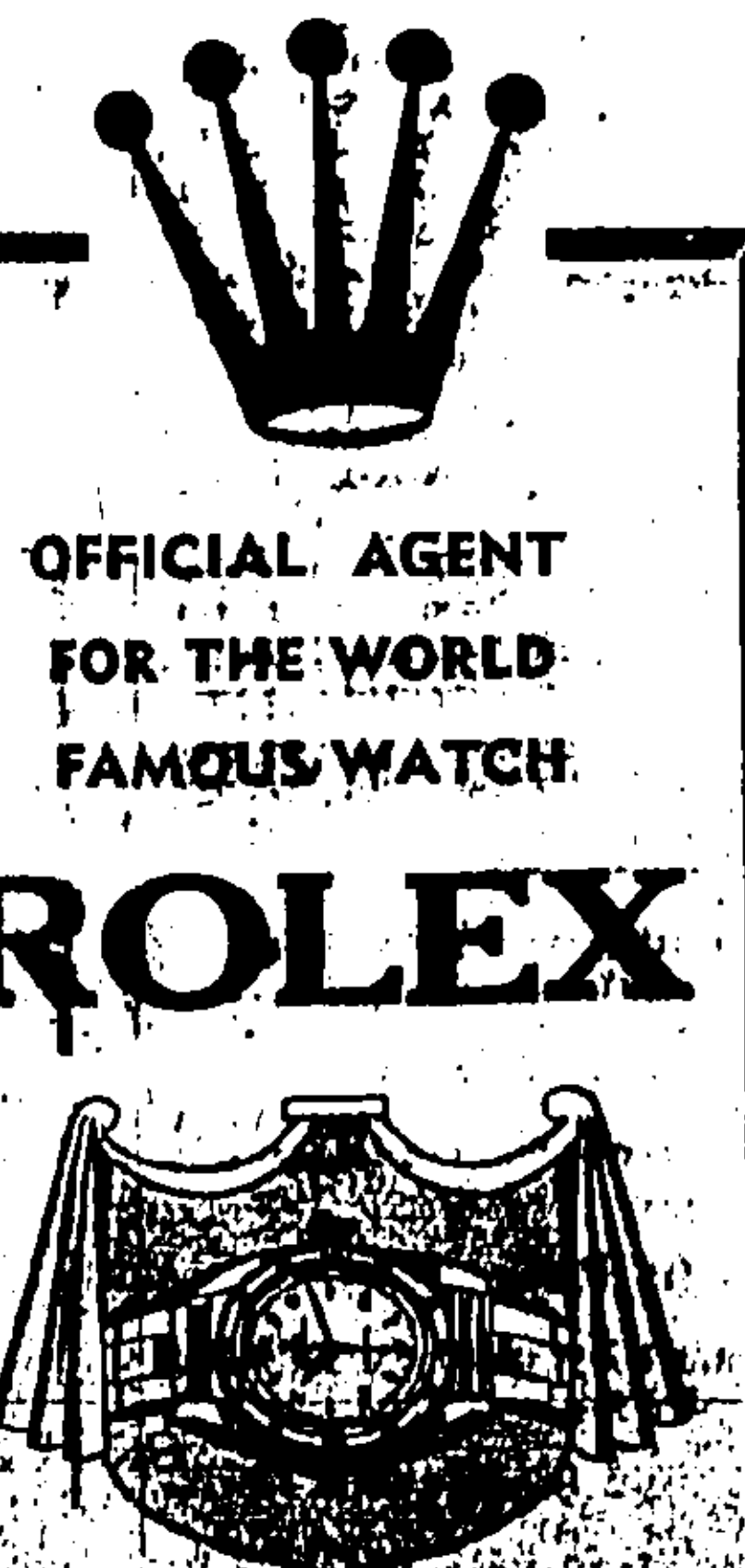
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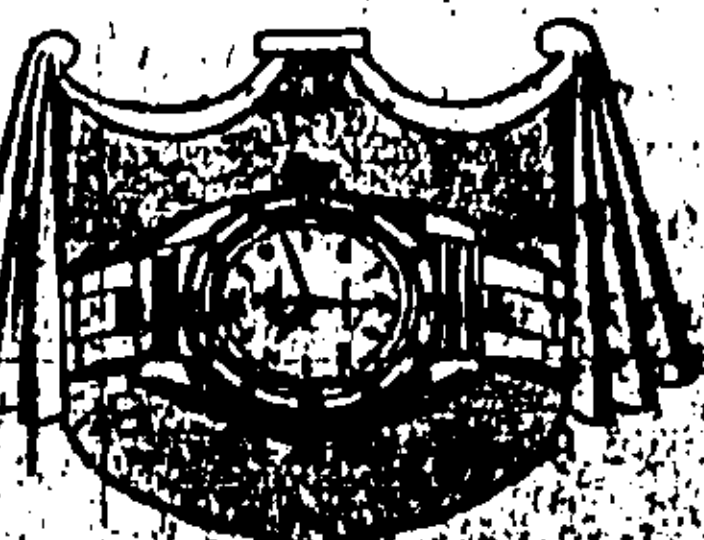
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"The Man With Spectacles" Crops Up In Murder Case

Mention of "The Man with Spectacles" was made at Central Magistracy yesterday when committal proceedings were continued against five young Chinese charged with murder.

Accused are charged with the murder of Chan Hoi, aged 22, in Landale Street, Wanchai, near the China Theatre, on the night of May 7.

Accused are Chan Kam-chuen alias Ah Thai, Chan Kang-chuen alias Ah Ngo, alias Nga Chai, Kwong Hing alias Lung Hung, Leung Kan, and Li Wing' alias Tai Shan.

First and second accused are represented by Mr. E. Arculli. Detective Sub-Inspector M. J. G. Saul conducted the proceedings. It is alleged that the accused took part in a gang fight in Landale Street, and were responsible for the death of Chan Hoi.

During the last few months, a scheme of selling black market tickets was operated by members of the Society of the Chinese Theatre. Some of the members subscribed a certain amount of money each as capital, for buying tickets to be sold at black market prices. The profit was divided among those who had put up the capital.

On the night of the incident, Chan Hoi (deceased), Yip Chor and other witnesses were in partnership in selling black market tickets. Yip was not a member of the Society.

Witness went on to say that he had been operating the scheme since the opening of the China Theatre. At times, members of the Society were asked for free tickets. If they refused, they would be threatened with assault and death.

"Tea Money"

Sometimes, the members of the Tung Yee Gang demand \$2 or \$3 as "tea money" from the black market scoundrels.

Witness continued that he did not know how long the Tung Yee Society had been in existence in the Colony, but he had known some members of the gang for about two years. The five accused were members of the gang.

On the evening of May 7, witness and Yip Chor were selling black market tickets at the entrance of the front stall book office, when a young man came up and asked witness for a free ticket, stating that he was sent by one Sze Ngan-chai, better known as "The Man with Spectacles", leader of the Tung Yee Gang. This was refused and the man walked away.

About five minutes later, a small boy approached and made the same request, but this was again refused.

Five minutes later, the young man came up to witness again and asked about the price of a ticket. Witness told him that it was 70 cents.

The man took a ticket from him and gave him 50 cents. He insisted that the man should pay him 20 cents more. The man refused and went away.

Later, he alleged, Sze Ngan-chai and a party of men, in-

Fight In Dairy Farm At Shek O

An argument over the serving of a green spot orange juice at closing time, leading to a fight and injury to a customer and two friends, had a sequel in Mr. P. X. d'Almeida's Court at Central yesterday.

Seven Dairy Farm employees at Shek O and two line pilots charged with disorderly conduct by lighting.

The defendants were David Liu, aged 25, CAP Pilot, (both represented by Mr. P. H. Sin) and seven Dairy Farm employees, Leung Yung-sze aged 17, Wong Tong, aged 31, Chung Wah-yat, aged 27, Wong Yung-kwong, aged 23, Chu Yau, aged 39, Leung Po, aged 50 and Chan Chuen, aged 22 who were represented by Mr. Caplan.

Defendant were charged with fighting at the Dairy Farm Cafeteria at Shek O on July 10.

Sub-Inspector Duffy told the court that at about 11 p.m. on July 10, first two defendants took part in a fight with two other defendants at the Dairy Farm Cafeteria. After a meal, David Liu went to Chan Chuen and they were about to close the doors and asked if he could have a bottle of Green Spot. Chan Chuen replied that it was closing time and that he could not serve the drink.

An argument ensued which led to a fight and in the course of the commotion, it was stated, Chu was hit on the head with a bottle and was knocked unconscious. The two ladies were also injured.

George Chu was taken to hospital where he was detained for three weeks.

After evidence by a police corporal, Wang Kai-ting, and George Chu, the case was adjourned to August 23.

Court Brevities

Diana Tam, aged 31, residing at Room 38, Hotel Cecil, was fined \$50 by Mr. F. X. d'Almeida at Central yesterday for failing to report a change of address, being an alien.

Inspector H. Wilson told the court that defendant had been in the Colony for four months and lived at the Miramar Hotel. She later changed her address to Hotel Cecil without making a report.

Wong Yui-hing, aged 23, unemployed, was sentenced to nine months by Mr. Blair-Kerr at Kowloon yesterday for uttering a false document.

Complainant, Wong Yim, of 90 Nam Chang Street, first floor, said that defendant had proposed to him that they establish a factory for making wrist chains. Defendant gave him a cheque for U.S.\$200, from which \$120 in Hong Kong currency was drawn from a bank. The cheque was later discovered to be false.

A 35-year-old unemployed man was charged at Kowloon yesterday with unauthorized selling of railroad tickets.

Chow Chan-hung was arrested at the Railway terminus on Thursday evening. He was seen by the police inside the railroad station offering for sale two third class tickets at \$10.

When arrested, defendant was in possession of two third class tickets for Canton.

The actual fare third class from Kowloon to Canton was \$8.

Defendant, who had two previous convictions for the same offence and another for trespassing at the KCR, was fined \$75.

Constable Sentenced

Cheung Ning, P.C. No. 3553, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment by Mr. Blair-Kerr at Kowloon yesterday on charges of corruption and simple larceny.

It was stated that defendant on August 6, came across a Chinese woman carrying a basket of liquor bottles in Ngau Chi Win Road. He was stated to have intercepted her but gave her back the basket after having demanded and received \$3 from her.

At the same time, he seized another woman, and failed to report it to his superiors.

FINED FOR FISHING WITH DYNAMITE

The master of fishing junk 8882 and two other fishermen were fined \$100 or one month's imprisonment each by Mr. D. G. Calhoun at the Marine Court yesterday for fishing with dynamite.

Li Mun, master, aged 38, Li Ma, fisherman, aged 22, and Li Hing, fisherman, aged 28, were arrested by marine police on Thursday afternoon near the Royal Hong Kong Yacht Club at Kowloon Island.

Defendants denied that they were using dynamite and claimed that they were catching the fish with a basket. Inspection of the catch showed that the fish were killed by a dynamite explosion, it was stated.

Earlier in the morning another junk master was fined \$250 or two months by Mr. Calhoun for committing a breach of licence conditions.

Pang Kan, aged 50, master of junk 10077, was arrested for not providing sufficient fire extinguishers on his junk as stipulated by the licence conditions.

Correspondence

The Editor takes no responsibility for views expressed in letters by correspondents, and by no means necessarily agrees with them.

The Ang Case

Sir,—No doubt many who read the news item yesterday regarding a Chinese gentleman and his Australian wife and children, will agree with me that the whole matter boils down to this: that the White Australian policy, which is one of the most disgraceful and degrading policies invented by civilized man in spite of many arguments forwarded in its favour, will not last long. If this system is not done away peacefully, it will be done so violently. I submit: One way or another, it must go.

Yesterday at 11 p.m. while crossing the Ferry, I overheard a short conversation between two European gentlemen. One of them turned to the other and said: "I am one of the safest and best things for the safeguard of this race in Australia. In the course of further chatting, the same man, referring to the newspaper item in question, retorted: "Oh well, the young lady should not have married to a Chinese fellow in the first place."

If that gentleman was referring to the young lady's predisposition, he just needed somebody to remind him that Mrs. Ang would by this time be happy and contented if she together with Mr. Ang and the children was still in Australia, where her husband was employed. They would not be living in shameful poverty as they are at present, victims of a country's expulsive selfishness.

I just want to remind once more those who bear the same trend of thought as the European on the Ferry that Mrs. Ang's case is just a case of the countless and unnecessary miseries that have arisen from this policy. I wonder if our friend on the Ferry, or Mr. Calwell, would think the way they do now if he each of them one day had to face the same situation as that of the young couple concerned, compelled to separate through sheer circumstances from his beloved ones.

I myself am not a Christian, and I do not know about Christianity. But as regards the question of a selfish segregation of a Christian nation from the others in order to keep up its so-called high standard of living, or the forcible separation and deportation of husband from wife, I don't think Christ ever taught all these things.

A MOSLEM.

For Adults Only

Sir,—I have read the correspondence in your paper regarding the "Story of the Birth" and I quite agree with the views expressed. I think the Authorities should do something about it, at least to order the Management of the King's Theatre to forbid the further admission of children to the performance, which is never intended for their enjoyment.

The film is "For Adults Only" as advertised.

DECENCY.

C. COURTNEY.

"Story Of Birth"

Sir,—I am quite in accord with the views expressed in the letters in your paper, this morning, and I think it is matter that local Authorities should look into with a view to stopping those teenagers from attending the performance at the King's Theatre. The mere fact that the management says "For Adults Only" is sufficient to taboo their admission. Save the poison on the minds of the youngsters!

ACTION.

Sino-British Orchestra

Sir,—I should be grateful if you could publish a notice in your paper, for general information, that I have addressed to the Representative in Hong Kong of the British Council, My Committee feel that this generous action on the part of the Council and this evidence of their practical interest deserves all the publicity possible.

Dear Mr. Bruce. At a meeting of the Orchestral Committee of the Sino-British Club held on Tuesday last, I was instructed to convey to you and the British Council in London our very sincere thanks for the very generous gift of limousine, percussion accessories and trumpet to the Sino-British Orchestra.

It is most encouraging to us in our efforts to provide Hong Kong with the very best in orchestral music to know that we have the support of a body such as the British Council and to know also that that support takes such a practical form.

ERIC W. PUDNEY, Chairman, Orchestral Committee, Sino-British Club.

Dog Licensing

Sir,—I shall be grateful to you for publication of my letter which concerns Dog Licensing.

It is rather an unusual matter for one to refer to but using the Department of Radio Registration as an example, I hope that the Police Authorities will give favourable consideration to the proper expediting of Dog Licences fees, as one having a dog that is over three months old has to pay one year's licence, irrespective of the period remaining and all licences are renewable on the 1st January of each year. I feel that a person owning a pup or dog transferred to his name on 30th December or on any other period prior to 31st December of each year, should obtain the benefit of 12 whole months from date of registration, and not be subject to an increase in the licence fee, which is grossly unfair, and which concerns short periods.

Will Hong Kong's Kennel Club take this matter up? Or should I refer to that insect organisation whose Statement of Affairs is still lacking. In the public press, namely the Hong Kong Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals which no doubt will remain inert!

Partnership Dispute In Supreme Court

Hearing is proceeding at the Supreme Court of the partnership dispute involving a tenancy issue and certain settled accounts between two partners forming the Lee Cheong Hong Firm.

Plaintiff claims that the tenancy of premises at present occupied by defendant formed part of their now dissolved partnership. Defendant maintains that he is solely entitled to the premises.

The case is being tried by Mr. Justice Williams, senior Judge. Plaintiff, Chu Shu-suen, alias Sui Cheong-tong, merchant, of 101 Jervois Street, is represented by Mr. B. A. Bernacchi instructed by Mr. S. Ng Quinn.

Mr. D. A. L. Wright, on the instructions of Mr. B. A. Bernacchi, is appearing on behalf of Mak Ching, merchant, of 17 Connaught Road West, first floor, the premises in dispute.

In addition of claiming a declaration that any right of usufruct by plaintiff and defendant in the tenancy formed part of the partnership property, Chu also claims for accounts to be submitted by defendant in respect of their partnership, and inquiries made in this connection.

Plaintiff, in his statement of claim, lays down that he entered into an agreement with defendant in October 1945 for the purpose of starting a business in the firm name of Lee Cheong Hong.

Chu alleges that the tenancy concerned was a result of the agreement, and still is held under the firm name.

Mak in his statement of defence states that plaintiff never lived at the premises, and that no agreement was entered into between himself and plaintiff in October 1945. He claims that the tenancy never at any time formed part of the partnership.

One examined by Mr. Bernacchi yesterday afternoon, Mr. Chu, who was examined by Mr. Wright, stated that he was not present at the time of the agreement.

Georgic Arriving Today With Commandos

The main party of 3 Commando Brigade RM is due to arrive in the Colony at 8.30 a.m. today in the troopship Georgic, which will berth at the No. 5 Kowloon Wharf.

The Brigade Commander, Brigadier C. R. Hart, DSO, OBE, was in command of the Brigade during the first few months of its previous duty in Hong Kong in 1945. Comparatively few of the ranks of the Brigade have been to Hong Kong before, however.

The Brigade, composed of Brigade Headquarters, 40 Commando RM, 42 Commando RM, and 45 Commando RM, have been serving continuously in the Mediterranean for the past two years.

They were based at Malta, but because of the many commitments that were undertaken throughout the Middle East, were seldom concentrated together.

The Commanding Officers are Lieutenant-Colonel B. J. D. Lumsden, OBE, (40 Commando RM), Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Riches, DSO (42 Commando RM), and Lieutenant-Colonel N. C. Ries, OBE (45 Commando RM).

Of the several tasks carried out in the Mediterranean area, the most important, and certainly the one requiring most troops, was the policing and withdrawal from Palestine from January to August last year.

At the time of the Brigade's arrival in the Mediterranean, it was required to assist in guarding the Jewish immigrants in their camps in Cyprus.

Although not a pleasant task, it was carried out most tactfully and with the minimum number of unpleasant incidents.

The Commando was finally withdrawn from Cyprus in April 1948 and returned once more to Malta.

During the latter period 42 Commando were detached to the Canal Zone for protective duties and anti-theft patrols.

They were relieved by 45 Commando and almost immediately went to Tripoli for an intensive period of field training.

Meanwhile, the trouble in Akaba had occurred, and 45 Commando were sent there on very short notice to reinforce the garrison.

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Requisitioning Hindering Building Programme

Reminders

Today

Kowloon Gramophone Society concert, Diocesan Boys' School, 8.15 p.m.

Beach Picnic, at Silverstrand Beach, European YMCA, 2.30 p.m.

Special Evening at Indian Recreation Club, Sookampoo, 9 p.m. to 1 a.m.

Coming Events

TOMORROW

Tue. H. Club, Choral Concert, 20, Macdonnell Road, 8.45 p.m.

HK Art Club, sketching Party, members to assemble at Queen's Pier, 2.30 p.m. (for details, from Mr. Robinson, Tel. 30709).

Beach Picnic, Silverstrand Beach, European YMCA, 2.30 p.m.

HK Muslim Women's Association, inaugural ceremony at World Theatre, 9 a.m.

Pakistan Independence Day, commemorative service at The Mosque, Shelly Street, 4 p.m.

MONDAY

Indian Independence Day, reception at HK Hotel, 11.30 a.m.; celebrations at Kowloon Indian Tennis Club, 4 p.m.

Wharf Drive (for civilians and Servicemen) European YMCA, 8 p.m.

Crown Land Sale, PWD office, 3 p.m.

CMC Holding Chinese Ship

Unless the master of the ss. Kow Wing can produce within 10 days evidence refuting the charges laid by the Chinese Maritime Customs, the Chinese Maritime Customs have notified that the vessel and her cargo will be confiscated in view of the fact she was carrying about 1,500 bales of rice, 30 bales of peanuts and other general cargo when she left Canton on August 3.

The Kow Wing which is at present in Customs custody at the Tsimshui Customs station, was stopped by a Customs cruiser while she was en route to the Colony from Canton on the night of August 3.

According to her local agent, she left Canton at about 8 o'clock and later she was forced to stop and take on the unmanifested cargo by an armed lighter.

She is a fairly large river vessel of more than 200 tons and according to the Customs regulations, she should obtain a clearance for her cargo from the Canton Customs office before she left that place.

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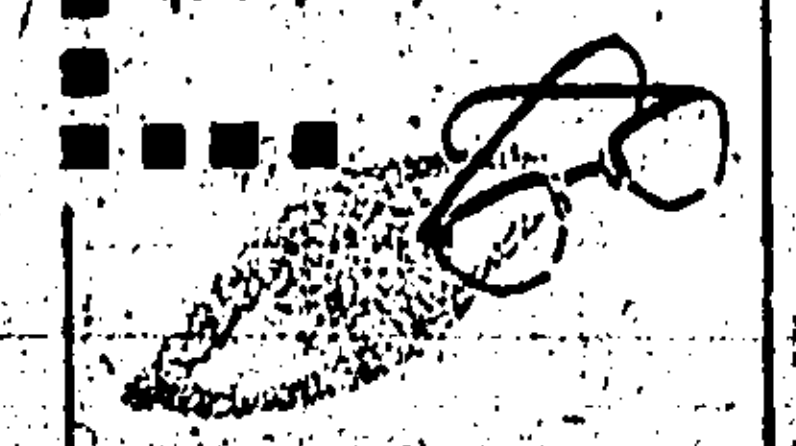
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CHINESE OPTICAL CO. 77, 79, 81, N. 21st

Speakers at the meeting of the Chinese Reform Association's housing sub-committee yesterday aired their grievances over Government's requisitioning of houses which they said was detrimentally affecting building programmes. Many people were thinking twice before embarking on new building projects for fear that the houses, when completed, would be requisitioned.

Another snag in the building programme, brought out at the meeting, was continued absence of any official pronouncement of policy in regard to Crown leases which are about to expire. Doubt as to whether Government would renew such leases and, if so, on what terms, were deterring owners of open land or partly demolished houses from building or rebuilding.

The meeting was called to discuss the Colony's housing shortage and to call for suggestions for solving the problem.

Mr. Hui Yeung-shing, who presided, said any slowing down of the Colony's building programme can have but one effect—aggravating the already over-acute housing shortage. He urged an early pronouncement by Government on its policy in regard to expiring Crown leases, so owners would know exactly where they stood.

Greatest Blow

This view was endorsed by another speaker who said he was a building contractor and since the liberation had built more than 1,000 houses. Government's requisitioning, he said, was the greatest blow to new building. As a building contractor he could not see why Government could not arrange for a type of garden houses to be erected in open areas for the accommodation of Service personnel.

These houses, he said, which were quite common in the United States, each with three or four rooms, and all sanitary and other facilities could be built at a cost of about HK\$2,000 each on a mass production basis.

The only practical solution for the housing shortage was to build more houses, until the number met the demand. It should therefore be Government's policy to encourage building by every means in its power, instead of hindering it.

The building industry was keeping in employment more than 100,000 skilled artisans, and if there should be any slump in the industry, many of these people would be out of a job, and this would be adding to the Colony's social problems.

Mr. Y. K. Mok explained that in so far as the Crown leases were concerned, there was little likelihood of Government refusing renewal. Delay in announcing its policy regarding terms of renewal was probably due to the present abnormal situation created by the war in China, when Government had its hands more than full.

Committee Proposed

Requisitioning of houses, he said, was linked up with the same situation and he thought it was not possible to ask Government to desist from further requisitioning. What he would suggest would be the appointment of a committee composed of members of Government departments concerned, the Military Authorities, and representatives of property owners or other civic bodies, whose duty it would be to study all cases of proposed requisitioning, to see how far the burden could be evenly distributed and the minimum of hardship caused.

Another speaker said that instead of requisitioning houses as present Government should make available the land and property owners would be only too ready to build the houses required.

Dr. S. Y. Wong, President of the Reform Association, urged the meeting to think of some schemes for building houses for workmen first, and when they have been thoroughly studied and found to be practicable, to approach Government for allocation of suitable sites. Or better still, sites should be found first and Government should be asked for their allocation.

Individual Grievances

This view was shared by Mr. Ma Man-fai who said the airing of individual grievances or grievances of property owners or building contractors, would get them nowhere, they would as not have the least effect on Government. In any case, they were not representative of the mass of the people.

He said that if certain members of the Association had taken upon themselves the responsibility of trying to solve the Colony's housing problem, they should meet regularly to study the problem, pool their ideas and suggestions, and see what concrete proposals and schemes could be formulated that would have popular support.

Clearance of Squatters

An extensive area on the Mainland will shortly be cleared of squatters. It was officially announced yesterday. Authority has been given to the police, health officers and Public Works Department officers to clear squatters from the area bounded on the North by Prince Edward Road, on the East by Waterloo Road, on the South by Argyle Street and on the West by Shanghai Street.

Improvement In Rice Situation

The Chinese Reform Association, in a Press release yesterday, said the publicity campaign conducted by its housing sub-committee was beginning to bear fruit.

It was pointed out that for two successive five-day issues, August 8-12, fairly good rice had been issued, a thing unheard of years ago. This, according to one leading distributor, led to the demand for rationed rice tripling in the last few days.

"Last month the Colonial Secretary stated that only 30 per cent of the rations were being taken up; now the demand has risen to 80 per cent," the statement said.

"The matter, however, must not rest at this level. The survey of August 9-10 of 27 samples of commercial rice covering the whole Hong Kong side of the urban area and a comparison of these with Government ration rice show that 13 of the 27 are definitely better than Government ration rice of August 6-10 and 6 of the 27 are better value than the ration of August 11-15.

Smuggled Rice

Moreover two of the latter, six and six of the former, are smuggled Chinese rice, likely to cost more on that account. Another survey completed in the last few days shows that good second grade new crop Bangkok rice could be sold retail at 40/50 cents a catty as against the current price of Government ration rice of similar quality of 60 cents a catty.

"So far so good. It would be foolish not to realise, however, that as long as rationing rice it is also necessary to reform the rice control. The question asked at the public meeting on August 3, 'Who is responsible for the bad state of the rice (then) on issue?' has yet to be answered the more so as this question amounts to asking 'Why have 2,000,000 people been offered inferior food for three years without a cause?' That is a matter for a publicly constituted inquiry, but no effort should be spared to unearth every fact that may hasten or illumine such an inquiry.

KENNEDY ROAD JUNIOR SCHOOL

All vacancies at the Kennedy Road Junior School have been filled. It was officially announced yesterday.

Indian, Pakistani Independence Days

Hong Kong's Indian and Pakistani communities are celebrating their respective Independence Days on different days—the Pakistanis tomorrow and the Indians on Monday.

Both communities have arranged a programme to celebrate the occasion.

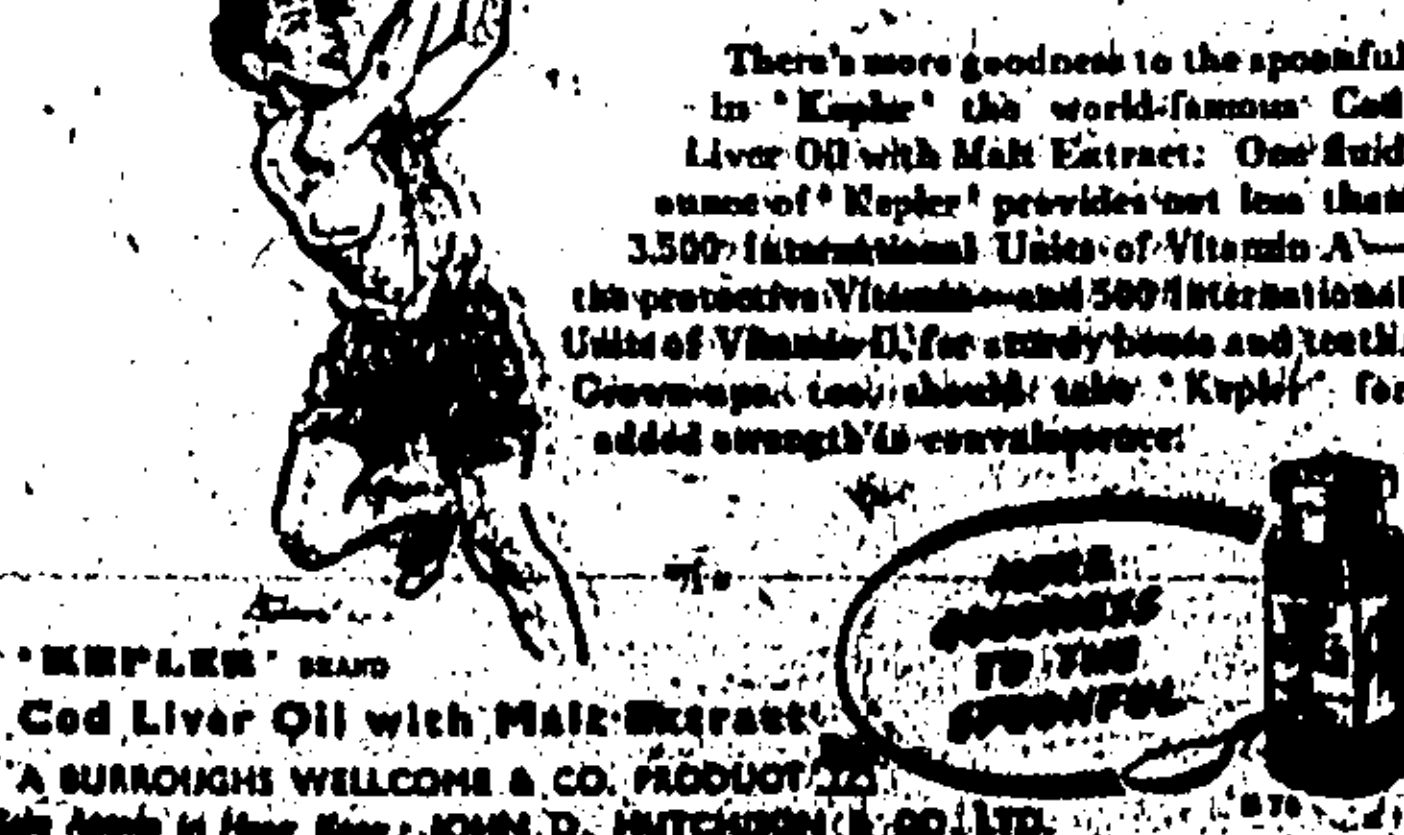
The Indian community have arranged a reception at the Hong Kong Hotel at 11.30 a.m. on Monday, followed by other celebrations later in the day at the Kowloon Indian Tennis Club.

The Governor, Sir Alexander Grantham, will attend the reception.

The Indian community will hold a general meeting at the Kowloon Tennis Club at 4.30 p.m. at which there will be a flag-hoisting ceremony officiated by Mrs. F. T. Molwani.

Games and competitions have been arranged for the children. Mrs. M. T. Assomull will distribute the prizes and confectionery.

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Ring Leader Of Smuggling Gang, Foki Sentenced

Two men, described as the ring leader of a smuggling gang and his foki, were charged at Kowloon yesterday with possessing 19,500 pieces of dutiable Chinese-manufactured cigarettes. Wong Chau, aged 24, and Lau Kan, aged 47, were arrested by Revenue Officers after their premises at an un-numbered hut off Castle Peak Road was raided.

First defendant denied that he was the owner of the cigarettes. He led the Revenue Officers to the arrest of second defendant who occupied a cubicle at 275 Cheung Sha Wen Road.

At first second defendant denied the ownership of the cigarettes, he later said that at one time he was a smuggler.

When the principle tenant of the hut was questioned, she revealed that both defendants paid her rent for the hut where the cigarettes were found.

When second defendant was arrested he searched by the Revenue Officers and in his possession a note book containing details in Chinese-manufactured cigarettes, was found.

The prosecution said that the cubicle was engaged solely for storing cigarettes and not for defendants to sleep in.

Revenue Inspector F. A. Fowler said that in his opinion first defendant was hired to look after the cigarettes and second defendant was the ring leader of a smuggling gang.

RI Fowler revealed that during a further search in second defendant's cubicle, Chinese dutiable liquor was found but there was not enough evidence to prove that the liquor belonged to second defendant.

The duty for the cigarettes, equal to 98 cartons, was \$202.42. First defendant was fined \$550 or three months' imprisonment with hard labour and second defendant was fined \$2,250 or six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

HK TRAMWAYS DIVIDEND

The Hong Kong Tramways Limited announced yesterday that interim dividend of 60 Hong Kong cents a share less tax has been declared in respect of the year ending December 31, 1948.

The dividend will be payable from September 6 at the registered office of the company where shareholders may apply for warrants.

BIBLE AUDITORIUM

The Bible Auditorium has been made available for a Mandarin preaching service in Hong Kong. The first meeting will be tomorrow at 11 a.m. at the Bible Auditorium, Chatham and Mody Roads, Kowloon.

The speaker will be Mr. Milton Lee who arrived here by air last week from Kunming where he has recently completed a special lecture series.

Mr. Lee held one of the largest rallies in Peiping a year ago even conducted in that city.

Mr. Lee speaks Mandarin fluently.

Overhead electric fans have been installed at the Bible Auditorium. All are invited to this new service on Sunday mornings.

Action For Possession Of Garage

The acting Puisne Judge, Mr. Justice Scholes, yesterday awarded judgment in favour of plaintiffs with costs in an action for possession of a garage at 8 Village Road, Happy Valley heard at the Supreme Court.

The Hong Kong Min San Investment Company Limited, of 301 Des Voeux Road Central, owner of the garage in question, claimed that defendant, Wong Chau, who lived there, was not a bona fide tenant. Plaintiffs alleged that Wong was in wrongful possession.

They claim defendant was a watchman employed by the company from January 1, 1948, until December 1, 1948, during which time he was allowed free quarters at the garage. On December 31, 1948, his services were terminated and he was therefore no longer allowed to reside in the place. Since then he has been living there in wrongful possession.

Defendant, however, said that he had been a tenant of the garage since August 1, 1945, and that he paid rent to the previous owner of the place. In December 1945, he was employed by the E. J. Sassoon Banking Company Limited, who were agents of the present owners, as their watchman.

Wong further claimed rent of the garage was waived until December 30, 1947 when plaintiffs became the owners. On that day his services were terminated by Sassoon's, but there was no notice to quit. He was therefore protected by the Landlord and Tenant Ordinance as a rightful tenant, defendant claimed.

Mr. C. Y. Kwan appeared on behalf of plaintiff. Wong was defended by Mr. P. C. Woo.

Quarry Foreman Found Guilty

Lim Fat, aged 38, quarry foreman, was found guilty at Kowloon yesterday of obtaining money under false pretences from Government.

He was sentenced to 18 months' hard labour by Mr. Blair-Kerr.

The prosecution had charged that defendant on July 13 had obtained a sum of money from Government by entering false names into the list of quarry labourers working at the Hok Un Quarry, Hong Hom, Kowloon.

At the end of yesterday's hearing, defendant made a statement from the dock, and alleged that he had committed irregularities because he received instructions from Kwok Lau, the chief foreman.

Mr. A. Shaw, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Anti-Corruption Branch, prosecuted.



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WHAT'S HE UP TO?



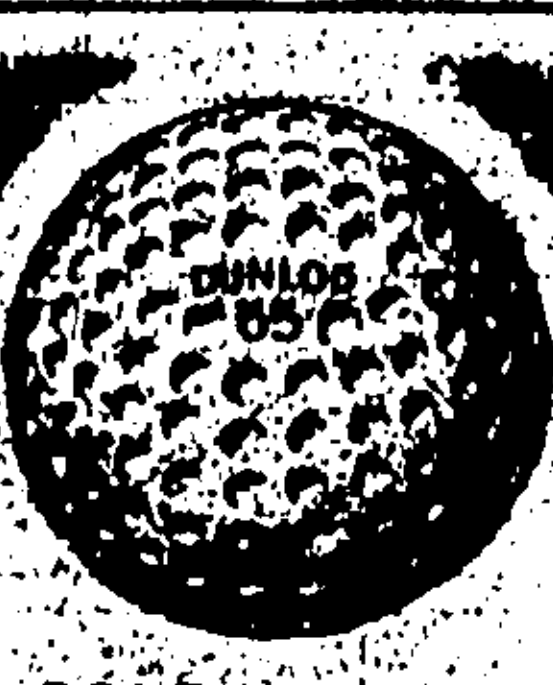
HE'S UP TO DATE—HE'S DRINKING

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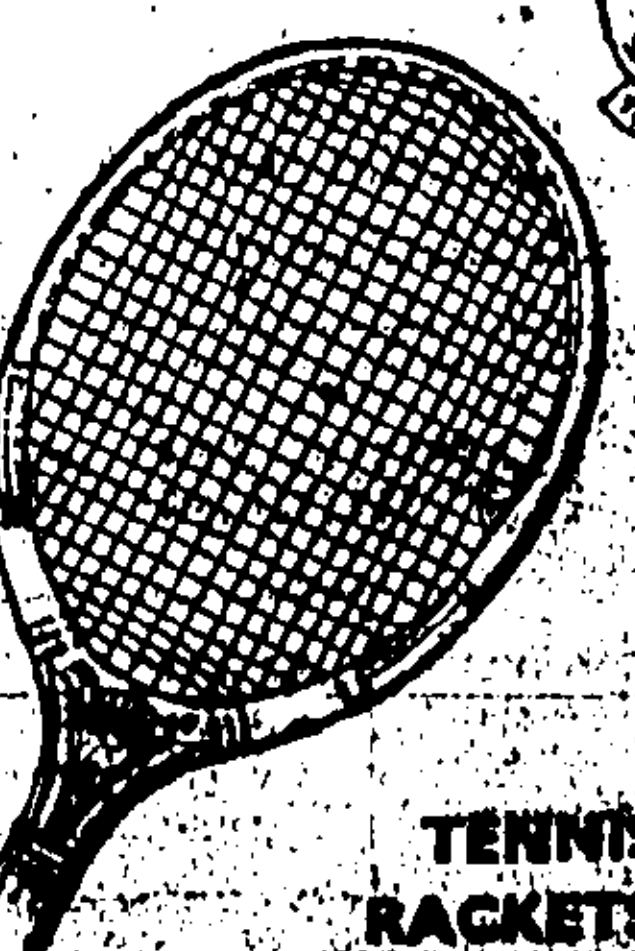
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ARMS EMBARGO IN NEAR EAST LIFTED

Lake Success, August 11.

The United Nations Security Council today voted to lift the embargo on arms shipments to the Near East.

By a vote of nine to nil, with Russia and the Ukraine abstaining, the 11 nation Council rescinded as obsolete its resolution under which armistice agreements were concluded between Israel and the Arab states with whom she fought a Holy Land war.

The Council, however, reaffirmed its order to Palestine belligerents to observe unconditional cease fire and, by rejecting Soviet suggestions, permitted the continuation of the Palestine Conciliation Commission work to negotiate permanent peace in the Holy Land and to provide chairmen for the various Israeli-Arab armistice discussions.

Replacing the arms embargo was a suggestion by the acting Palestine mediator, Dr. Ralph Bunche, that major arms-exporting countries agree to a moral embargo on the shipping of weapons to Israel and her Arab neighbours in excess of their requirements for their own internal defence.

Britain and the United States pledged in the Council to respect such a moral embargo but no pledge came from France or Russia.

The Council's resolution ended Dr. Bunche's service as architect of Palestine peace. The American negotiator had served as acting UN mediator for the Holy Land since last September, when Count Folke Bernadotte of Sweden, the first mediator, was assassinated in Jerusalem on the eve of the opening of the UN General Assembly.

Russia Fails

Russia has tried unsuccessfully to have the United Nations withdraw completely from the Holy Land to permit Israel and her Arab neighbours to work out their own permanent peace without outside mediation.

The Soviet delegate, Mr. Semenov, presented motions which would have recalled all military observers of the world organisation and dissolved their functions. His motions were lost when the Council voted two to two, with seven abstentions, to reject them. The United States and Britain both voted against the Russian motions, but Mr. Warren Austin, chief U.S. delegate.

ECUADOR MERCY MISSION

Quito, August 11. Mercy planes of the United States Air Force and Latin American states flew in doctors, food, blankets, tents and DDT today for the helpless, homeless people of Central Ecuador.

A pall of dust hung over Tungurahua state, where last Friday's earthquake had taken several thousand lives, displaced over 100,000 persons and completely destroyed towns and villages.

Eight planes of the U. S. Air Force Caribbean Command were the vanguard of 20 that will fly 45 tons of tenting, 2,000 blankets, DDT powder and other supplies into the disaster area from the U.S. base in Balboa in the Panama Canal Zone.

Throughout the Americas, private and public agencies rallied to the relief of the quake victims. Ecuador itself is already planning reconstruction of the devastated area.

Dust hangs over the quake zone, where the mountainsides are still crumbling and buildings powdered rubble.

The earth still quivers in some places, but there were no more tremors and the panic among the refugees has subsided.—United Press.

Loretta Young Collapses On The Set

Hollywood, August 11. Loretta Young, the film star, rested quietly today in Hollywood's Queen of Angels Hospital after earlier fears that she might lose the baby she is expecting.

She collapsed on a film set late on Wednesday and was carried to her room by Clark Gable, co-star with her in "Key To The City."

Tom Lewis, her advertising executive husband, said that she was in pain on Wednesday night and early today, but doctors hope to save the baby.

Lewis said that his wife is in the third month of pregnancy.—Associated Press.

Society Wedding In London

London, August 11.

The marriage of the King's nephew, the Earl of Harewood, to the Austrian-born countess, Marion Stein, will take place on September 20 in St. Mark's Church, North Audley Street, London.

The official announcement came today from Harewood House, home of the Earl, who is 11th in line of succession to 'Britain's throne.

It will be Britain's most glittering wedding since the marriage of Princess Elizabeth to the Duke of Edinburgh in 1947. St. Mark's is in the heart of London's fashionable Mayfair district.

The couple had discussed holding the ceremony in the Royal Chapel at St. James' Palace, but friends said today it was decided that St. Mark's which holds 900 people, would be better.

The Royal Family is expected to attend the wedding.—Associated Press.

Montgomery Looks Through Telescope

Swansea, August 11.

Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery declared today that the military chiefs of the Western European Union Military Alliance must look at things through an international telescope rather than national one.

There have been persistent reports lately of differences between Viscount Montgomery and the French General, Jean de Lattre de Tassigny, Commander of the Union's land forces. Viscount Montgomery is the supreme commander.

General de Lattre issued a formal statement on Monday night denying published stories that Viscount Montgomery favoured withdrawing the Union's defences across the Channel in case of a crisis. The Union comprises Britain, France, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg.

Viscount Montgomery said at a luncheon of the Royal Welsh Cattle Show:

"I do regard my work, although it is the military side of the Western Union quite definitely as one by which, if we succeed, there will be peace in the world."

BUENOS AIRES SHIVERS

Buenos Aires, August 12.

The lowest temperature here in five years was reached at 8 a.m. when 3.2 degrees below zero Centigrade was registered.

Shivering office workers of Buenos Aires faced unusually icy Southern winds while a snow-storm swept the Southern part of the province.—United Press.

RUSSIA HAS NO DEFENCE AGAINST SUPER-BOMBER

Washington, August 11.

Lieutenant General Curtis Lemay, Strategic Air Commander, said in effect today that Russia has no defence against the B-36 super-bomber.

General George Kenney, Strategic Air Commander from 1946 to last October, told the House Armed Services Committee today that the B-36 Super-bomber is an atomic bomb carrier which no nation can intercept at night.

General Kenney was called to tell why he changed his mind after recommending in December, 1946, that B-36 contracts be cancelled.

The Committee is investigating alleged irregularities in B-36 purchases by the Air Force. In late 1946, General Kenney said, "I was an operator and wanted something to operate. I was not interested in pretty pictures and promises. The estimates on the B-36 were rather alarming."

General Kenney said today that the super-bomber became an atomic bomb carrier that would be almost perfectly safe to fly any distance at night. He added that no country has a night fighter which can intercept the B-36.

General Kenney said the experimental model had an inadequate range, propeller vibration, landing gear trouble and engines could not be cooled.

Bomb Anywhere

The plane looked like a high-flying, slow-moving bomber that did not compare with the expected developments in the B-29 Superfortress, he said. Then, he said, later on improvements were made on the speed and altitude. General Lemay testified at the House Armed Services Committee that the B-36 groups he commands "can take off here and land anywhere you want us to."

BOMB SCARE IN MANILA

Manila, August 11.

A Philippine Army bomb squad tonight under the steel lift bridge near the financial district of downtown Manila in an effort to remove four live Japanese torpedo bombs found under the bridge today.

Two of the four bombs were discovered this morning following which pedestrians and traffic were warned by the police to keep away from the spot.—Reuter.

ARMS AID CUT PLAN DEFEATED

Washington, August 11.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee tonight defeated on a tie vote the proposed cut of \$500,495,000 or 50 per cent in the Administration's request for arms aid to the North Atlantic pact nations. The vote was 8-8.

Representative James Richards, second-ranking Democrat on the House Foreign Affairs Committee, proposed that the arms aid figure be cut from \$1,000,000,000 to \$500,495,000. He said the proposal would be presented to the committee in a closed session. Richards' proposal had appeared to have strong support in the committee.

Several Democrats as well as Republicans had indicated their opposition to the Administration figures. Richards' proposal would not have affected the Administration requests for \$211,370,000 for the Greek and Turkish military aid and \$27,040,000 for Iran, Korea and the Philippines.

But he would have cut the projected amount for the Atlantic pact nations in half.

He said this would be sufficient to get the programme rolling and at the same time would permit the Congress to take another look at it next year.

He said: "I don't think we should commit ourselves to the full amount in advance."—United Press.

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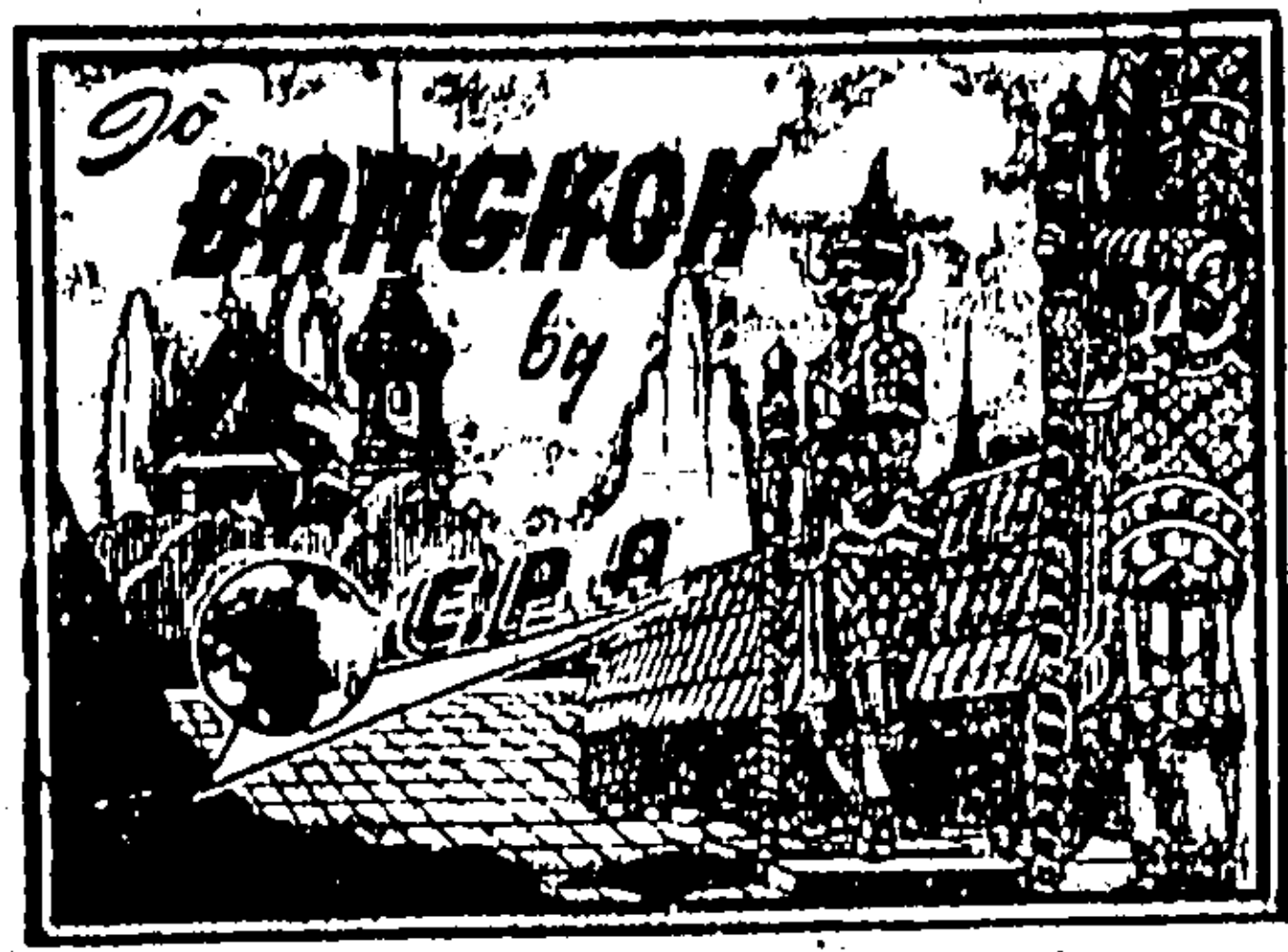
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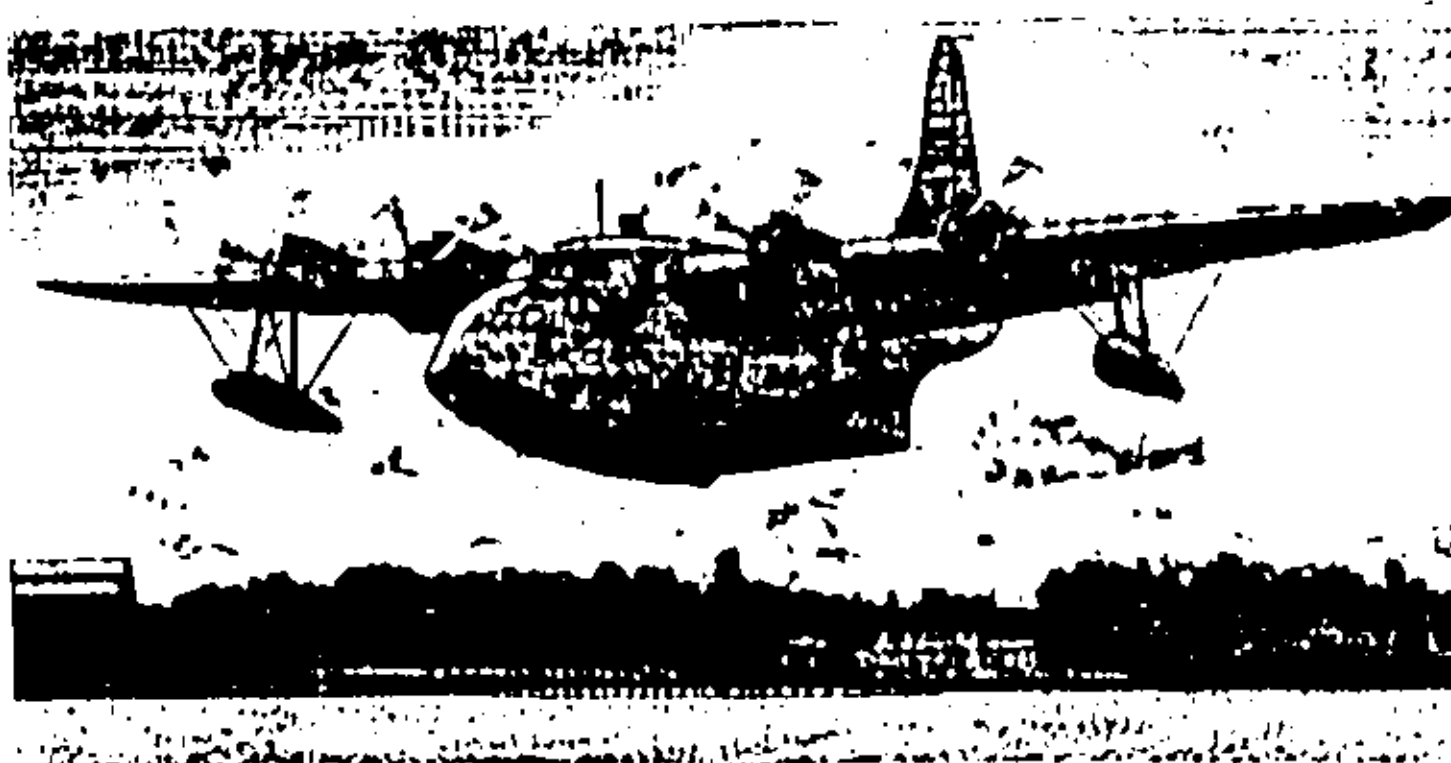
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CRUSHING THE FIFTH COLUMN

With the Australian miners returning to work on Monday, we can await the result of Mr. Calwell's declaration that first the strike would be broken and then the Communist party in the dominion would be destroyed. It is not a pledge easy to fulfil, but the minister is known for his implacable determination.

The problem of rooting out Red influence in the trade unions is much the same everywhere, but in a democracy it is not easy. Britain is a typical case, a nation where tolerance is probably the most firmly entrenched of all traditions. The idea that anyone should be discriminated against for holding political opinions has long been regarded with abhorrence, nowhere more so than in the labour movement.

Tolerance, however, has its limits, and cannot reasonably be carried to the point of self-destruction. An unscrupulous minority must be prevented from exploiting the forbearance of the majority in order to gain the power which will enable its own intolerance to be given full reign.

Towards the end of last year the General Council of Britain's Trades Union Congress decided that the limit had been reached, and that the time had come to take vigorous action against the disruptive activities of the Communists within the trade unions. The general secretary said then: "We have been patient, perhaps too patient. But we shall fight this issue through to a finish." That is what is happening: the battle is on.

It was wartime conditions that favoured the efforts of the Communists. Many union meetings were poorly attended by workers exhausted by long hours of work, the strain of air raids, etc. A small but well organised faction was thus able to capture enough votes to place its own men in key positions.

Since 1945 the tendency in Britain has been for Communist influence to decline, but the T.U.C. decided to take action in view of the policy which the Kremlin laid down—to hamper economic recovery in Western Europe and throughout the Commonwealth. It was an insidious but very real form of warfare, using traitorous nationals in each country as its agents.

There has been incitement to and support of unofficial strikes which weaken the machinery of negotiation, encouragement of any and every wage demand which destroys the agreed wage policy of the trade union movement, misrepresentation of the campaign for increased productivity in order to sabotage the country's effort to stand on its own feet again.

Conservatives, Liberals and Roman Catholics all have some kind of organisation

LOOKING BACK TO POTSDAM: A LANDMARK IN HISTORY

By FRANCIS
SULLEY

THE RED CROSS AND THE WHITE

By TOM POCOCK

A new kind of war history was published last week. Written by Hilary St. George Saunders, the House of Commons librarian, it tells the story of the 1939-45 war from a new angle—that of the unhappy individual.

It is called "The Red Cross and the White" and it is the history of the Joint War Organisation of the British Red Cross Society and the Order of St. John of Jerusalem.

Shining through this record of prison camps and parcels, dressing-stations and displaced persons is one overwhelming theme—people are people, whichever side they took in the battle.

Churchill Out

On July 26 an incredulous world learnt that Mr. Churchill was defeated and had resigned. On July 28, Mr. Attlee, with the newly appointed Foreign Secretary, Mr. Bevin, set out again for Potsdam to continue, with the equally untested Mr. Truman, the contest with Mr. Stalin.

On August 2 the Potsdam Conference closed its sittings and published an outwardly favourable report. But on August 10, speaking in the new Parliament, during the Debate on the Address, Mr. Churchill said the results of the Potsdam Conference were not free from disappointment and anxiety. Tragedy, he said, was unfolding itself behind the Iron Curtain.

The provisional frontier fixed for Poland was not a good augury for the peace of Europe. Such opinions were distasteful to Labour MPs. But on August 10, Mr. Bevin said in the House that although Britain's new Government accepted the Potsdam decisions, one form of totalitarianism was replacing another in Bulgaria, Rumania and Hungary, and that this was not what the British Government understood by democracy.

So began four years of disillusion, strain and danger between the Western Allies and the Soviet Union, years in which the attitude of Britain to Russia changed from admiration and sympathy to distrust and antipathy.

The trouble had begun earlier. In 1943 Stalin pressed for America and Britain to open a "Second Front" in the West, disengaging their contribution in eliminating 700,000 of Hitler's best troops in North Africa and failing to comprehend the difficulties which even in 1944 made victory in Normandy precarious and slow.

In 1944 Stalin pressed for a meeting of the Big Three to discuss the future of Europe. He wanted a meeting of policy which pledged the Soviet Union to peaceful relations with all States irrespective of their political systems, and to non-intervention in the internal affairs of other States. Yet he set up an alternative Government in Communist character for Poland.

In February, 1945, Stalin met Mr. Churchill and Mr. Roosevelt at Yalta in the Crimea. The fingers of death were on Roosevelt. With the atom bomb tested he feared the probable length and cost of the war against Japan. To ensure Russian aid in that, he was prepared to leave unquestioned Russia's intentions in Eastern Europe.

Mr. Churchill, too, came back from Yalta warmly defending Russia's good faith, and declaring that the Conference had secured the freedom, independence, integrity and sovereignty of Poland.

Mr. Stalin had his own interpretation of "independence" and "democratic elections" which the Yalta Conference promised, but he did not say what he meant by such words, nor did his partners press him to do so.

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Mr. Churchill and the President agreed that it must be used against the Japanese to spare the lives of 500,000 Americans and of 250,000 British who would be killed if Japan had to be conquered by an Allied Army. Having so decided they told Mr. Stalin that the Japanese would be attacked by use of an explosive of unexampled power.

For this alone the Potsdam Conference would be a major landmark in history. But even without the introduction of the atom bomb, Potsdam was a meeting of unexampled drama and consequences, and it perplexed the world for the rest of the 20th century.

When Mr. Churchill, Mr. Eden and Mr. Attlee left London for Potsdam the country was voting for a new House of Commons to replace the glorious but perplexed House of the previous year, and a half years of service in peace and war had been dissolved on June 15. On July 25, with the Potsdam Conference unfinished, these three statesmen came back to London as comrades for the duration of the polls.

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Mr. Truman came to a city which the Russians had taken. They were guarded by Russian troops and police. Even the food for the State banquets came from Moscow.

And when Stalin passed between the Conference and his secret billet, Mr. Ernest Bevin was forbidden to look out of the window.

Frederick the Great's imitation Versailles in Potsdam was not selected for the meeting place by the Russians.

They chose a modern palace which the Crown Prince, "Little Willie," had built for his wife, and named across some lakes to Babelsberg, where the Western delegations were housed in the villas of Berlin politicians whom the Russians had elected.

Naturally, the Conference was chiefly occupied in discussing the Germans and how they should be made to pay for the crimes they had committed or condoned.

Fifteen days' talk on that subject brought decisions to decentralise German government, break up the cartels, divide the country into zones occupied by an Ally, let Russia compensate herself in the Eastern zone and give her a share in the factory plant to be removed from the Western zones.

Japan Gives In

No one then wished to re-establish Germany's industries. The American plan was to reduce her to a purely agricultural country.

America soon found that she need not be so considerate to Russia, for Hirohito surrendered three days after Russia took up arms against the Japanese armies.

By September, 1945, when the Foreign Ministers met in first time in London, the conflict between East and West was patent.

Mr. Molotov applied himself to emphasising this. He refused to admit France and China to the talks in London. He refused even to sign the record of proceedings.

So it went on from that day to this. Mr. Bevin went to Moscow. Mr. Attlee attended a "Peace Conference" in Paris. Always they found the Russians irrational, immovable and ungrateful. Until, at last, Stalin tried a 12 months trial of strength in Berlin and failed to wear down either the patience of the Western Allies or the resolution of the Berliners.

Even now he seems unwilling to come to terms and to make concessions to restore the former belief of the British people in his good intentions.

Mr. Churchill, Mr. Attlee and

the best methods and practice from Britain and the United States.

Within two months, 40 young Turkish engineers will visit English coal mines for a period of extensive study before taking delivery of mechanical equipment to be used in their mines.

Turkish mining is on a whole, before and after nationalisation, has been in the throes of a perpetual state of financial embarrassment. It is only now that the industry has launched into expenditure on long-term improvement to raise its general efficiency and output.

After her experience during the dark days of the Ottoman Empire, Turkey is now shying away from thoughts of foreign concessions to raise the standard of living and to elevate the coal mining industry to its proper level by convincing British authorities of its vital importance in her everyday life.

Production is seriously held up by the acute lack of equipment. Pneumatic picks, cutters, loaders, slabbing and stripping, and other type of power-machines have not yet reached Turkish collieries. Underground transportation is still largely confined to mules, though several flame-proof diesel locomotives have been introduced.

The several dozen head-lamps in the entire basin are for exclusive use of engineers and visiting dignitaries. The miner still uses obsolete flame lamps, which, although detecting fire-damp, offer poor lighting, and because there are too few helmets to go round, he wears a soft cap of beak.

Another handicap to the mining industry is the inadequacy of the port and coaling station of Zonguldak. Four of the six colliery regions which make up the basin lie on the sea, yet only Zonguldak has mechanical loading equipment of low capacity, and virtually no docking facilities.

Loading of coal in the other three regions is by barges, with almost no loading operation possible during the stormy winter season.

This situation is now being remedied; and about £2,000,000 has been allotted for construction of a modern port. Other regions West of Zonguldak will be linked by rail to another new harbour. Enough so that the transportation problem will, it is hoped, cease to be a handicap by 1955.

Study in Britain

The task awaiting the State is nothing less than a complete rebuilding of the entire coal industry. Turkey will be suitably adapted to meet local conditions.



According to air-travellers arriving at Manila, defence preparations in Hong Kong are feverish.

In point of fact, it's not the haste, it's the humidity.

Latest reports show that food prices have moved upward again. Housewives had already heard this fact of life from rough boys in the food shops.

After The Ball is Under

A Mr. Barton has a notion to try out a steel ball 6,000 feet under the sea. Just to find out what's in an ocean?

There were disturbances when the Red Flag was displayed in Berlin during recent strikes. A man told it all depends on the point of hue.

Some of our local types were intrigued by an advertisement starting: "The fastest racket in the world." It turned out, however, to be only about those implements with which to play tennis.

A Presidential Precaution

My name is Truman. Some call me "old woman." But little I care what is said. And late every night I put out the light. I always look under the bed. I like to be careful. And feel a bit fearful in case I should find there—A RED!

"New Ideas for Bathing: Brine-waves?"

City of Sorrows

In 600 B.C. Five Gentils are reported to have come to Canton riding through space on rams to found it.

Now all the great geniuses are riding off through space to Taiwan and points West as it founders.

Seated round the fire one Sunday afternoon, with old Mrs. Mavor asleep in an armchair, we had a long discussion about church music. Mrs. Stewart of the Brass eventually said loudly, "I like Stainer and Parry, but I can't 'thole Jackson."

Old Mrs. Mavor suddenly sat up and said, "But I like Jackson."

Afterwards Mrs. Stewart said, "I never knew she understood anything about music." Nor did she—the good woman was referring to the grocer at the far end of the village. She always said Macintosh in the main street cheated her.

Tangled Threads

Egypt's premier wants Marshall aid. The U.S. is not likely to cotton on to financing a competitor.

I see the Dalai Lama has been jamming into Communism. But what will actually happen, Buddha only knows.

"Four torpedos type bombs give Manila workers a holiday."

Just think what our atomic friend could have done...

"I really love her, but just can't get that letter out of my mind. You see, she is very beautiful and 22 years old. So am I!"

You great big gorgeous thing!

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SPAAK'S CALL FOR BUILDING UP OF A NEW EUROPE

NEW RULES OF WAR APPROVED

Geneva, August 11. The 60-nation Red Cross conference today voted approval of new "Rules of War" for the atom age.

The United States, Russia and Britain supported all four new Red Cross conventions—on the care of wounded and sick soldiers and sailors, the treatment of prisoners of war, and the protection of civilians.

There were no discussions. The only abstentions were from India and Burma in the civilians' convention.

The Israeli delegate, Zvi Lohar, said he abstained in the three conventions because the conference had refused to recognize the Red Shield of David as the fourth emblem of the Red Cross.

Burma abstained because she could not reconcile certain aspects of her civil disturbances with protection laid down for civilians.

M. Paolo Bertoli, delegate of the Holy See, drew applause when he expressed "sincere hope that God may make it that we shall never have to apply these conventions."

The conference, which began work 16 weeks ago, will officially end tomorrow.

Nations which wish to sign the new treaties may do so then. The closing date for the signatures is in December.—Reuter.

Calcutta Chinese Protest

Calcutta, August 11. A crowd of Calcutta Chinese today demonstrated in front of the offices of the Bank of China here, demanding the ending of Chinese National Savings Certificates in Indian currency.

The Bank authorities explained that payment in foreign currency is impossible without the sanction of the Chinese Government.

The demonstrators, who refused to accept this explanation, crowded round the doors of the bank, whereupon the police arrived and dispersed them. Two Chinese were arrested.

Large numbers in Calcutta's "China Town" are understood to have invested heavily in Chinese National Savings Certificates during the late war.—Reuter.

IRO'S WORK REVIEWED

Geneva, August 12. The International Refugee Organisation has re-established over 400,000 refugees since it began work two years ago.

By June this year, 538,035 refugees had been sent to new homes and 64,690 repatriated.

The United States took the biggest inflow in June, with 13,152. Australia followed with 7,764 and Israel with 4,511.

Leading immigrant-receiving countries to date are Israel (121,801), Britain (83,262), United States (66,677), Canada (66,256) and Australia (54,079).—Reuter.

It is prudent to insure rather than to take a chance it will never happen to you.

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Strasbourg, August 11.

The Belgian statesman, M. Paul-Henri Spaak, took over the Presidency of Europe's new 12-nation Consultative Assembly here today with a call for "some tangible result in building a new Europe."

Acclaimed by 100 representatives of many political opinions, he said it is indispensable that something real and practical should emerge from their work.

He urged them to be realists, warning them "We must not try to do everything at once," and "It is not possible in one month to change Europe into our hearts' desire."

Mr. Winston Churchill took up the chair in the Assembly against the 12-man Ministerial Committee, "Upper House" of the Council of Europe.

He objected to the Committee's imposition of a three-day time limit for the submission of further plans for the Assembly's agenda.

He objected to the Committee's imposition of a three-day time limit for the submission of further plans for the Assembly's agenda.

Why should this arbitrary limit of three days be thrust down our throats? he demanded, turning it a crippling limitation never accepted by any assembly worthy of the name of free.

The Assembly's future life depended on its standing up for its fundamental rights, he declared. M. Spaak declared that those who had wished for many years for a better Europe to come into existence now saw their hopes and desires take shape.

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Handshakes For Europe's President

Strasbourg, August 11. Prolonged applause greeted M. Paul-Henri Spaak of Belgium when he was formally installed as President of the European Assembly at this afternoon's session.

M. Spaak, elected unanimously in his absence this morning, had arrived in Strasbourg by air after an all-night air trip to Brussels to hand over the Premiership.

As M. Spaak entered the Hall many representatives walked up to him to shake him by the hand.

Mr. Churchill climbed out of his seat to greet the new President and congratulated him warmly.

When M. Spaak reached the President's tribune, M. Edouard Herriot, who had acted as provisional President at the previous two sessions, handed over the Chair to him.—Reuter.

SPAAK IS PROVED LEADER

Strasbourg, August 11. M. Paul-Henri Spaak of Belgium, elected President of the European Assembly at Strasbourg today, has already established himself as a leader of international bodies as first President of the United Nations' General Assembly in 1948.

A barrister, journalist, politician and poet, M. Spaak has earned world fame in his 50 years.

In May, 1938, when he was 38, he became Belgium's first Socialist Premier—and her youngest—by succeeding his uncle, Apart from Pitt and Keats, he was the youngest Premier Europe had ever had.

A man of great physical strength, M. Spaak inherits his political ability from his mother, the first woman Senator of Belgium.

In his early political days he earned the title of "Drawing Room Anarchist" and once appeared in Court before his uncle, then Minister of Justice, after being involved in a street demonstration.

He was a prisoner in German hands during the first world war and made an unsuccessful escape bid.

In the recent war he just missed capture, although he had to leave his wife and children behind in Belgium.—Reuter.

AUSTRALIANS STILL HOPING

Canberra, August 11. Australians are hoping that members of the Royal Family will visit the Dominion in 1951, when Australia celebrates the 50th anniversary of the foundation of the Commonwealth.

Senator John Armstrong, who was in charge of the projected visit of the King, Queen and Princess Margaret this year, said no new date has been fixed for a Royal visit. This year's visit was postponed indefinitely because of the King's health.—Associated Press.

SLEPT TO HIS DEATH

New York, August 11. Sam Goppelberg, aged 24, rolled over in his sleep early today and plunged five storeys to his death.

The police said he slept on his bed close to the window during the night, seeking relief from the heat.—United Press.

BARGE TRAGEDY

Sambalpur (Orissa), August 12. Thirty-one people were drowned in the swollen Mahanadi River when a barge, with 90 persons on board, capsized in midstream last night.

The crew of 29 and 39 passengers were rescued, the report said.—Reuter.

HK POLICE AS A MODEL

Manila, August 11. Lieutenant-Colonel C. Juan, Deputy Chief of the Manila Police, has been authorised to make observations of police work in Hong Kong and Bangkok, it was announced officially today.

He is to leave for Hong Kong on or about August 15.—Reuter.

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BELGIAN CABINET REGARDED AS ONLY A STOP-GAP

Brussels, August 11.

Belgium's new Coalition Cabinet, sworn in by the Regent, Prince Charles, today, after a 45-day political crisis, is regarded in political circles here as a "stop-gap" Government.

Its programme does not provide for a solution of the "Royal problem" which for five years has split the country over the future of the provisionally exiled King Leopold.

The new Catholic Liberal Cabinet, headed by 41-year-old Gaston Eyskens, excludes the Socialists, adamant opponents of a return of King Leopold.

(An emissary from the new Government, probably the Premier or another Minister—is expected at any time to visit the King at his lakeside villa at Freney, Switzerland, according to a Royal household spokesman quoted in a message from Geneva.)

The mission to King Leopold was agreed on last week when he received a "Shallow Cabinet" of Liberals and Catholics (Social Christians) in his villa.

Prince Charles, after swearing in the Eyskens Cabinet, honoured M. Paul-Henri Spaak, the retiring Prime Minister and Foreign Minister, by appointing him a Minister of State.

This title, awarded to statesmen for outstanding work on the nation's behalf, was conferred on M. Spaak within a few hours of his election as President of Europe's new 12-nation Consultative Assembly at Strasbourg.

Confidence Vote

A Minister of State is not a member of the Cabinet and his appointment will not affect his Council of Europe post.

M. Spaak returned to Strasbourg today, his place as Foreign Minister being taken by M. Paul Van Zeeland, veteran Catholic Senator and pre-war Premier.

M. Van Zeeland will also replace M. Spaak at conferences of the Marshall Plan countries' Foreign Ministers.

M. Eyskens' Government, with nine Catholic and eight Liberal Ministers, will ask a vote of confidence after presenting a declaration of policy to Parliament on Tuesday.

The "Royal problem" will not be entirely shelved by the Government.

Negotiations will continue in the hope of finding a solution, and the Socialists, although now in opposition, will take part in them.

If agreement in principle can be found, observers believe that the way will be clear to the formation of a long-term Government, including the Socialists.

The "stop-gap" Government's programme is intended to deal with the more urgent financial, economic and social problems facing the nation.

They will work for a return to economic liberty in trading at home and in foreign trade; reform of Municipal services; a large cut in civil services and economy in State expenditure; urgent aid to war victims and a 15 per cent cut in income tax.—Reuter.

FAKED NOTES

Rio de Janeiro, August 12. An American detective is coming here to help the Brazilian police investigate faked dollar notes. The counterfeit dollars are said to be circulated by a ring in Rio and Sao Paulo.

Two alleged members of the gang have already been arrested, one while trying to sell 800 "dollars" to a Sao Paulo merchant. The police believe the notes were printed in France, but that the gang's headquarters were in the Argentine.—Reuter.

Refugee's Swim Was In Vain

Montreal, August 12. The Canadian police today re-arrested an Austrian refugee who reached the shore of the St. Lawrence River after leaping from the ship that was taking him back to Europe.

The man, 24-year-old Leonard Galwitz, said that he had made the escape bid with a Polish companion, 40-year-old Paul Radowicz, who had drowned but the police doubted whether Radowicz had left the ship.

Galwitz told the police that he and Radowicz had vowed "no earthly power" would make them return to Europe, and had plunged into the swift waters of the St. Lawrence as their ship passed the village of St. Nicholas.

Galwitz reached the shore after a four-hour swim, and made his way to the nearest farmhouse. Twelve hours later he was back in custody.

The two men came to Canada disguised as women stowaways. They claimed entry as political refugees, but their last appeal to stay was rejected five weeks ago.—Reuter.

GREEK NAVAL ACTION

Haifa, August 12. Greek naval units stopped and searched three Bulgarian ships carrying Jewish immigrants to Haifa, a usually well-informed source here told Reuter today. The ships were detained for six days off the Greek coast.

The Greek authorities had feared that the Bulgarian vessels might be carrying arms to the Greek guerrillas, the source said.

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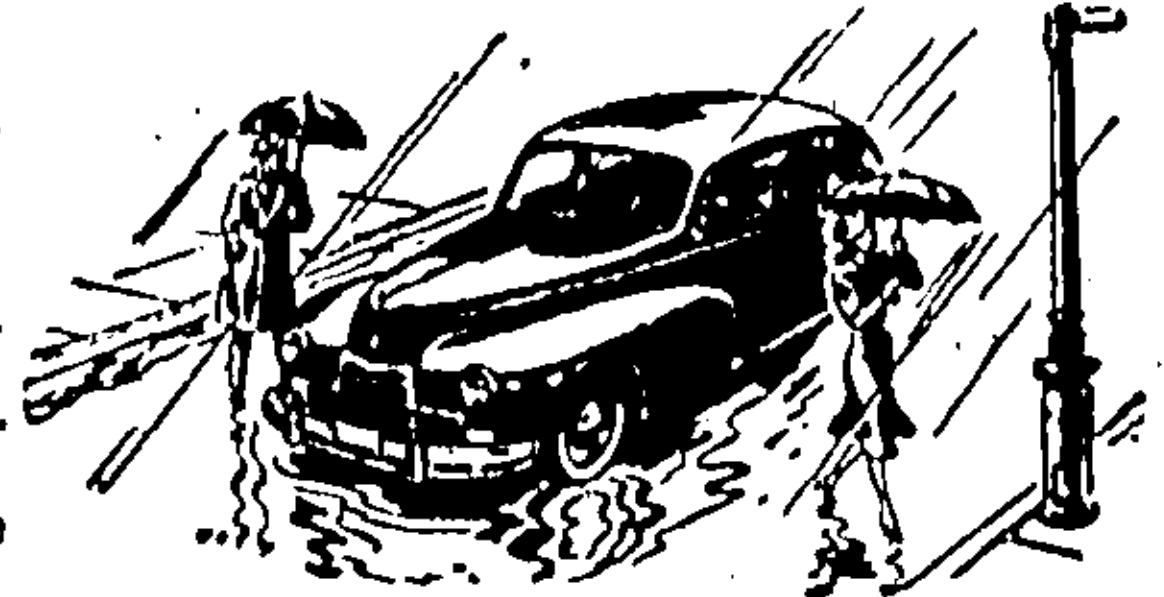
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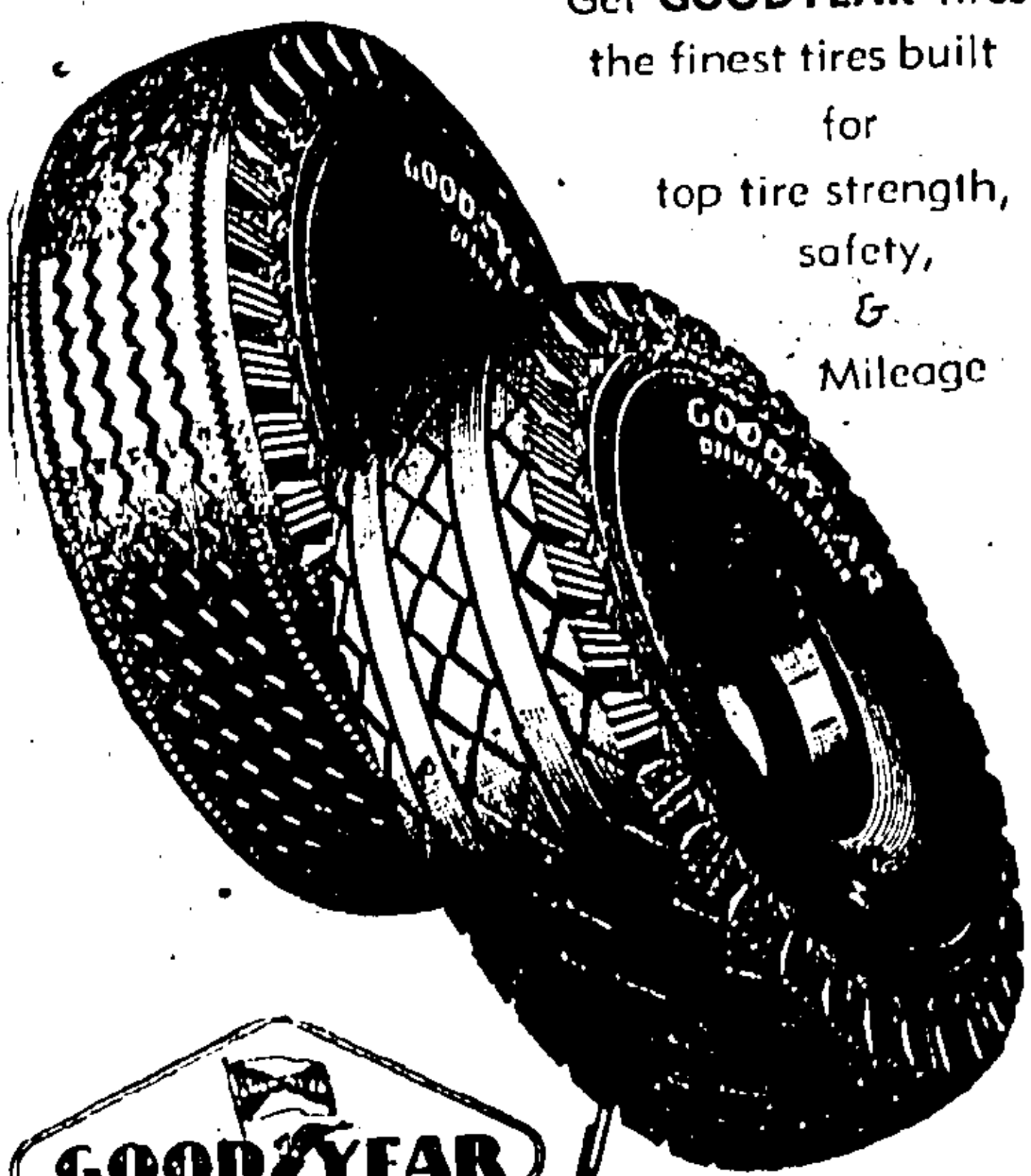
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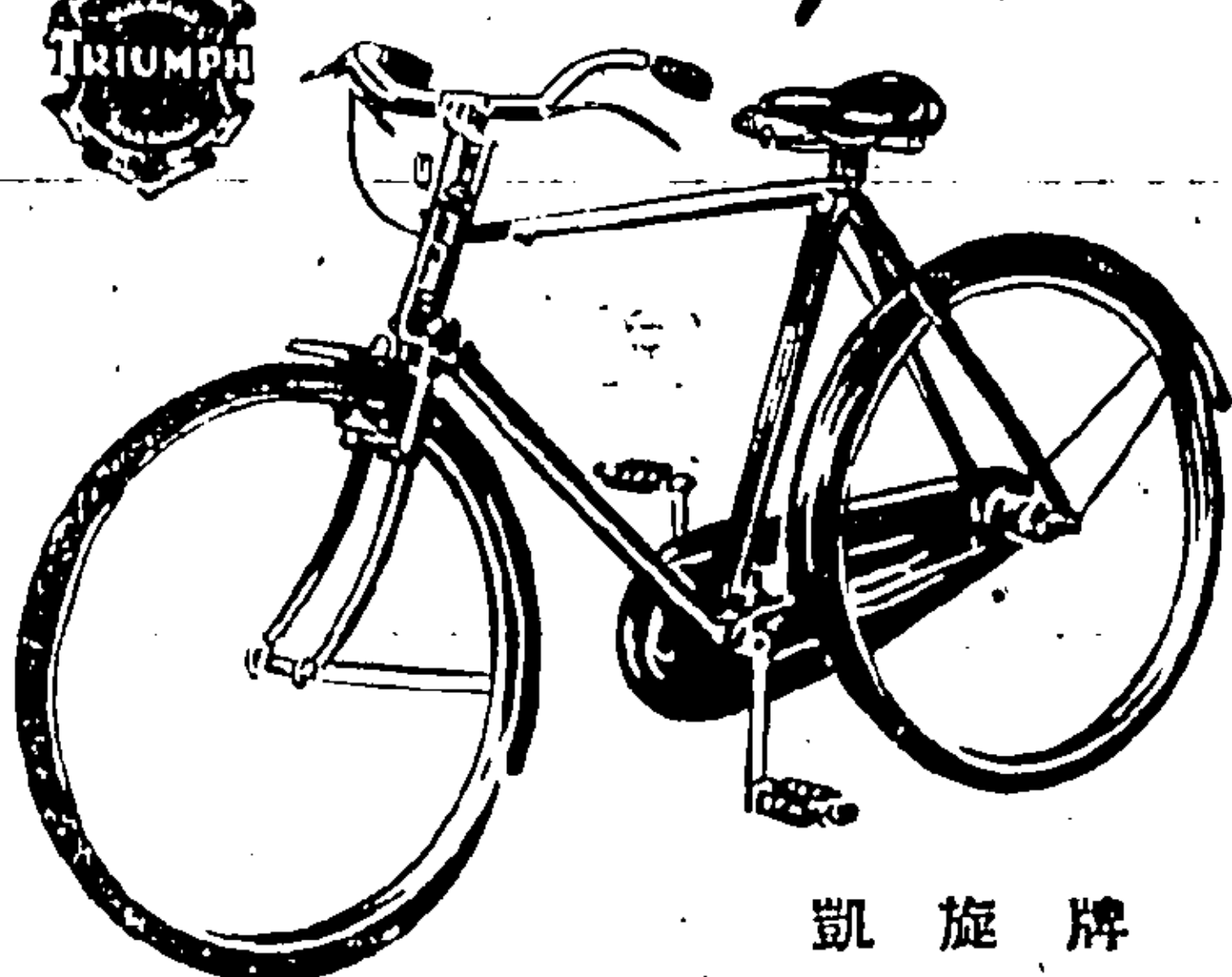


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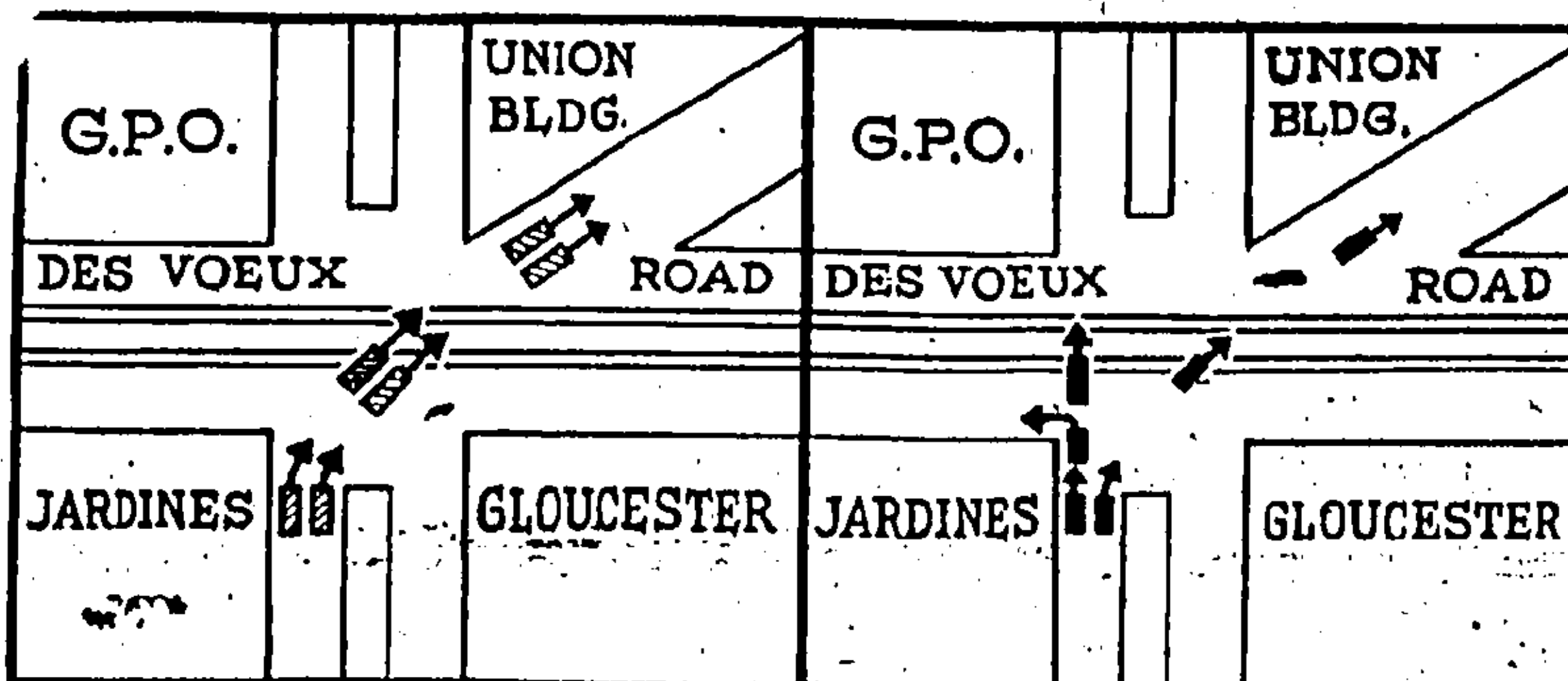
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MOTERING NEWS AND VIEWS



Cars turning right must keep to right lanes, and cars turning left must keep to left lanes. This principle is illustrated above. The left diagram shows cars in both lanes turning right, which is wrong. (Suggestion for drawing supplied by the H.K.A.A.)

You Should Know This!

The Highway Code

Lights.—Do not use your headlights unnecessarily, and in particular do not leave your vehicle standing at night with its headlights on. In Hong Kong a car may be left standing without light, at the owner's responsibility.

Headlights should ALWAYS be dipped or switched off when approaching an on-coming vehicle. Hong Kong motorists are unfortunately far too prone to neglect this most essential of all highway courtesies.

Headlights may also with advantage be switched off or dipped when following another vehicle which you do not intend to pass.

Avoid leaving your vehicle at night facing the wrong way unless the road is sufficiently well-lighted to prevent other users of the road being misled.

During the day-time in foggy weather turn on your side and tail lights.

Turning Round.—Do not attempt to turn a vehicle round, especially if this involves more than one movement, unless you can see that the road is clear for a good distance in both directions. It is generally simpler to go to the nearest side entrance, back into it and then retrace your way. In this case always back into the minor road or entrance and come forward into the major road.

Motor Horns.—Remember that your horn is intended to be used as a warning and an indication, if needed, of your presence on the road; it should not be used as a threat.

Sound your horn when approaching a danger point or when about to overtake, unless you are satisfied that such a precaution is unnecessary. Do not take it for granted that your warning has been heard; in no circumstances can the sounding of a horn excuse a driver from taking every other precaution to avoid an accident.

Motor horns should not be used unnecessarily, and always with consideration for others, and especially for those in charge of animals. They should never be used to show annoyance or impatience.

It is an offence in Hong Kong to sound a horn when the vehicle is stationary, except when necessary on the grounds of safety.

(From The Hong Kong Automobile Association's Handbook For Motorists).

To Be Continued

REMOVING THE UNWANTED

Trial has been made by "The Autocar" of two products recently marketed by Volay Industries, Ltd., 186, Campden Hill Road, London, W.8, a hand cleanser and a dry cleaner, marketed under the trade name of Jove.

The hand cleanser has been found really effective after getting the hands thoroughly grimed in working on a car, and the claim made that it is non-abrasive is justifiable.

The dry cleaner is efficient in removing the type of stain which sooner or later finds its way on to the clothes of anyone concerned with cars, or on to cloth upholstery, and does not leave "high water marks."

Edwards Gets His Motor Cycle Licence

By COURTENAY EDWARDS

The dark secret came out when I bumped into the Editor in the corridor.

"What about including some motor-cycles in those road-test articles of yours?" he said.

I told him I didn't have a driving licence.

That shook him—until I explained that I used to drive motor-bikes, but that one day I went along in my car and submitted myself for a voluntary driving test, just to see what it was like.

I passed it all right, but under the new rules they endorsed my licence only for Groups A and D. From then on I could drive a heavy locomotive or a tractor as well as a car. I could even have a go at a road roller. But motor-cycles? No!

Now I've always liked doing things the easy way. And I remembered having read that if you passed your driving test on a bicycle with one of those tiny "outboard" motors you were automatically licensed to drive even the biggest, fastest T.T. machines.

So after that corridor meeting with the Editor I borrowed a 45 c.c. Velo-Solex, with roller drive on the front tyre and an exciting top speed of 16 m.p.h. on the level.

I put my "L" plates up, got my provisional licence sent along for my test and came away with my licence.

A few hours later I chanced to be in Stevenage, Hertfordshire, where I called on Phil Irving, chief engineer of the Vincent-H.R.D. Company, makers of the world's fastest standard motor-cycles—the famous 1,000 c.c., 10-h.p. Black Lightnings, Black Shadows, and Rapides.

The invitation came as we were looking round the Vincent production line. "Like to try one?"

"What! One of these?" I asked, pointing to a massive 4-cwt. Rapide with huge V-twin engine, and a speedometer calibrated up to 120 m.p.h.

"But that's the bike on which Rolly Free, in America last September, did 180.3 m.p.h."

"Yes, that's right," said Irving. "She's as gentle as a dove."

Fifteen minutes later I was haring along the Baldock road at an invigorating 80 m.p.h. Vincent's chief test rider went out with me.

When I saw him next he was coming back the other way. "What's up?" he asked.

"Nothing," I said. "I did 80 just now!"

"Top gear or in third?" he asked. Just like that.

At home that night I was boasting just a little, and the subject of driving licences came up.

My wife, who has never ridden a bicycle, and is still having lessons in the new car—she should be able to drive it soon—quietly wondered if they would let her have a go at the Vincent.

"After passing your driving test on a Velo-Solex, I suppose!"

"Not at all. I'm licensed to drive a Vincent—which is more than you were this morning!"

I looked at her licence. "... is hereby licensed to drive motor vehicles of all groups." Up to last year my wife had not driven for 14 years. In November she filled in the usual form, passed a cheque for £5. to it—and a day or two later received a new "all categories" licence!

A word about that Velo-Solex. It's a marvellous little vehicle. The little two-stroke engine, which pushes the front wheel round by means of a carburettor roller, does over 350 m.p.h. It is controlled by one lever, which is both throttle and decompressor.

Practical Designs Give Land Rover Unique Values

One vehicle amongst all those produced for export in Britain stands out alone. It is the Land Rover, and its severely practical design gives it unique value where rough going is the only going.

With the attributes of a car it combines those of tractor and mobile power plant, and behind the design is quality; the Land Rover is built for hard work—a lifetime of it.

It has a four-cylinder engine of 1,505 c.c. and a four-speed gear box with a transfer box. Gear ratios are, therefore, 5.6, 8.36, 11.46 and 16.8 to 1, with the transfer box in high ratio; with the box in low ratio they are 13.58, 20.25, 27.74 and 40.68 to 1—enough for any purpose. It has four-wheel drive.

The robust body is finished so that it may be left out in all weathers and loaded indiscriminately; there is nothing to stop a couple of sacks of meal being thrown across the bonnet and front wings.

On the other hand, weather-proofing of the driving compartment is thorough, so that owners and wives can come in from "the sticks" to town in their evening best without looking as if they have hacked their way through the bush with a machete.

No doubt part of the success which this remarkable vehicle is achieving results from the thorough and arduous testing given to it in prototype form and constantly repeated on production cars.

The Rover Company has mapped out a private test course at the back of the factory—very rough, with hummocks, steep hills and a wood with a stream running conveniently through it.

This course is divided into two sections; the shorter one is used many times a day for demonstration; the longer is about half-a-mile in length and gives a devastating test.

The Land Rover can cover the short course without need of the low ratios offered by the transfer box; it is also able to pull a trailer load of one ton round the short course.

Short Steep Slope
This starts with a short, steep slope (1 in 2 gradient) and a surface of loose ashes. This is followed by a similar slope, and then a stretch of very rough surface on the level.

Then comes a descent of about 1 in 3, leading to an artificial water-splash, a concrete trough containing water about 22 inches deep. This checks up on the water-proofing.

Next the course descends a slope into a hollow filled with loose sand, and has to climb out of it up a 1 in 2 slope, with a sharp cut-off which can make all four wheels jump off the ground if the car is driven fast.

There follows some rough going over the earth-covered top of some air-raised culverts, which force the vehicle to make a near right-angle turn whilst on the flank of a 1 in 3 slope.

After that a rough and bumpy bend with soft hummocks has to be negotiated, and this is followed by a 1 in 2 slope with a soft clay surface. The car then turns round and traverses the same course in the opposite direction.

With the long course a start has to be made by climbing about 25 yards of a hill of 1 in 2 (or steeper) grass. It looks, very close to a 45 degrees angle. This hill has a thick, loose surface with a foundation of concrete beneath it.

On the crest is a sharp left turn, leading along deeply rutted ground to a short steep slope of loose surface and varying profile which has to be climbed and descended.

Then the car traverses an open area with ruts of usually wet clay 8 inches deep, leading to a small wood. The entry to the wood—one with deep undergrowth and many obstacles hidden underfoot—is at an angle down a steep slope and across a deep gully.

The surface then becomes extremely muddy with loam and decayed vegetation. This soft mud is anything up to a foot deep, and there is no road through the wood except for the trail made by the Land Rovers.

Soon after entry, a stream has to be forded, with a gravel base and a layer of mud below the surface of the water and about 10 inches deep.

Next come 100 yards of very muddy flat, with enforced sharp bends and patches of bog, and once again the stream has to be forded, a deep gully traversed, and a steep slope climbed before the car is out of the wood. The return journey is made across the clay field and down the hill back into civilisation.

Descending this hill is more awe-inspiring than climbing it, and one has to be going over a precipice. The free wheel to the front-wheel drive has to be locked before this descent, or a slip would result.

In point of fact, no bald description does duty to this test course, and it has to be experienced, and it is noteworthy that few visitors who have been taken over the short course ask to be taken over the worse one.—The Autocar.

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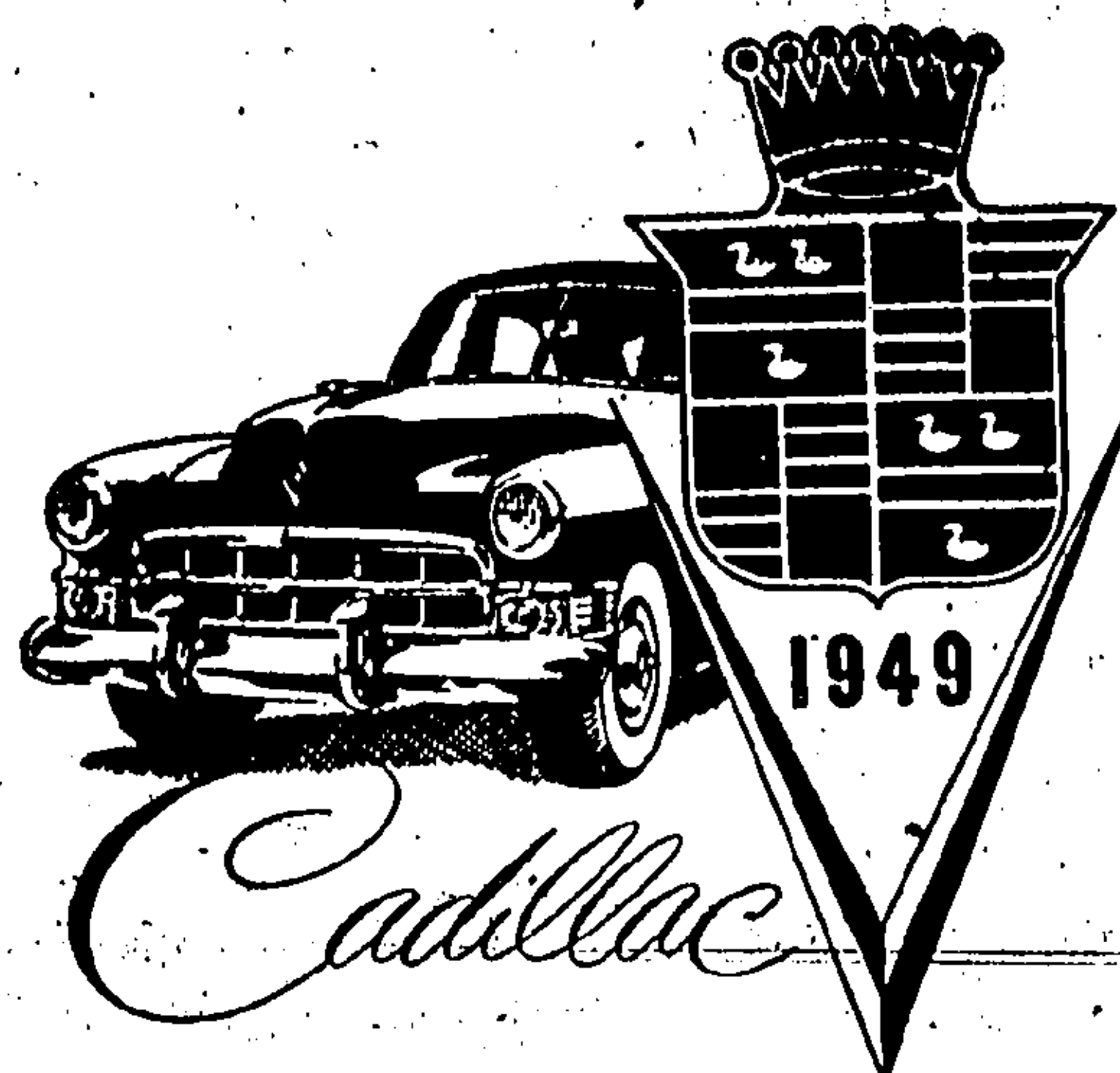


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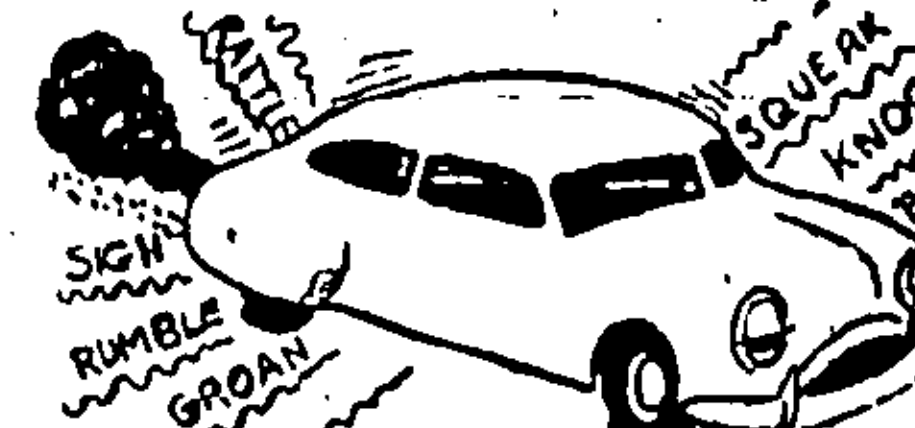
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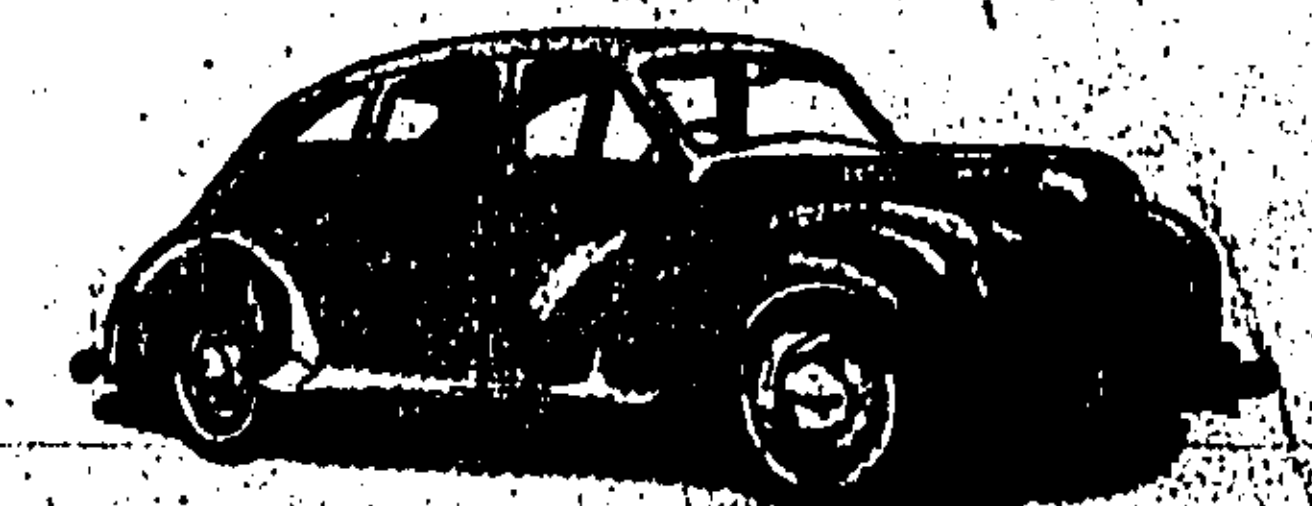
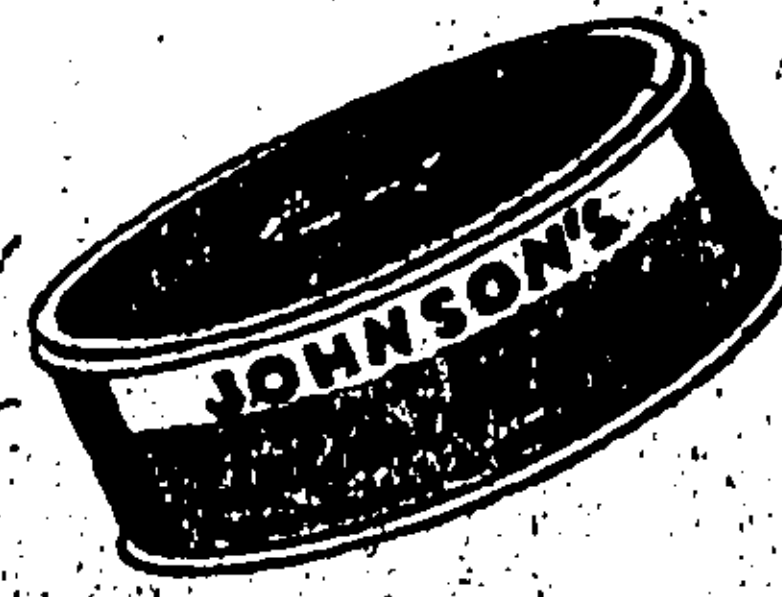
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TRUMAN EXPRESSES SYMPATHY WITH ASIAN COUNTRIES

Truman On MacArthur Return

Washington, August 11. President Truman said today that he will sign an order for General Douglas MacArthur's return to this country from Japan, and Vice General MacArthur wants to come.

Mr. Truman thus replied at a news conference to demands on Capitol Hill for the Japanese Occupation commander to return for testimony on the \$1,450,000,000 foreign arms bill.

Mr. Truman recalled that when there was serious agitation as he termed it, for General MacArthur's return about two years ago, he made it clear that the General was at liberty to return if he chose to do so.

The Senate Foreign Relations and Armed Services Committees will not consider until Friday, a resolution by Senator William F. Knowland, California Republican, to have General MacArthur return to the U.S.

In Tokyo, sources close to the General have made it clear that unless he receives a direct order from Mr. Truman or his Army superiors, he intends to remain in Japan until a peace treaty is signed.—Associated Press.

Equipped To Meet Depression

Washington, August 11. The Federal Reserve Board said today that it is well-equipped to combat recession should the need arise.

Its annual report to Congress declared "the Federal reserve system is much better equipped than ever before to meet the credit needs of the economy in a period of downward of the adjustment."

Anti-recession weapons are listed as follows:

(1) Virtually unlimited means of supplying the money market with additional reserves if the situation should call for such action.

(2) Possession of sufficient gold certificate reserves—about 23,000,000 by the 12 Federal Reserve (Central) Banks to enable them to more than double paper money notes and loans to member banks.

(3) Further legal authority for the Reserve Banks to make loans for working capital purposes to business and industry when other credit is unavailable.—Reuter.

BURMA MINISTER TO VISIT U.S.

Washington, August 11. The State Department announced today that the Burmese Foreign Minister, U. Maung, will arrive in Washington on August 13 on an official visit.

The Minister is expected to confer with United States officials for a week.—United Press.

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Washington, August 11.

President Truman today expressed his sympathy for the efforts of Asian countries to preserve their freedom and achieve economic and political strength.

He made this statement when he commented on discussions he has had here with President Elpidio Quirino of the Philippines, a strong advocate of an anti-Communist Pacific Pact.

The statement, approved by both Presidents, said that Mr. Truman reiterated the desire and intention of the United States to render all possible assistance to the Philippine Republic.

It emphasized the importance of the economic situation to the welfare of the Philippines.

The statement said: "The President of the Philippines has expressed the determination of his country to pursue with vigour the courses of action which offer the greatest promise."

"The United States will continue to watch sympathetically the efforts of the peoples of Asia to forge stronger ties of economic co-operation and collaboration, to hasten the progress of self-government, and to preserve their freedom."

The two Presidents, the statement said, discussed measures for the reinforcement and development of Philippine economy.

It added: "They are convinced that the economic progress of the Philippines will be not only in the immediate interests of the two countries but will contribute to the determination of free peoples to resist those forces which seek their enslavement so long as that menace shall threaten."

High Hopes

"The two Presidents are agreed that this resistance will be most effective in areas where the material well-being of the people allows a full appreciation of the meaning of freedom."

"It is recognised that the capacity of the Philippine Republic to live up to the high hopes which events of the past three years have kindled must depend in part upon its economic situation."

"As in the past it was the aim of the United States that the Philippines should assume its rightful position as a free and self-reliant member of the world community, so today the United States looks forward to the preservation and strengthening of the position the Philippine Republic has achieved in order that it may make its full contribution to that community."

President Quirino today received a traditional New York City greeting. The police estimated that 100,000 persons crowded the pavements of lower Broadway as President Quirino, and his party rode in a parade from the Battery to City Hall.

At the City Hall, Mayor William O'Dwyer presented the statesman with a certificate of distinguished public service citing him for inspiring the friends of Democracy in the Far East and in all parts of the world.

President Quirino arrived by plane from Washington where President Truman saw him off. He spent four days in Washington at the invitation of Mr. Truman and was the centre of a series of state and social events there. He plans to remain here until Saturday, when he will leave for Manila by plane.

Strongpoint Of Democracy

President Quirino drew appreciative laughter from a crowd of

Truman Evades Issue Of Recognition

Washington, August 11. President Truman steered clear today on any expression on whether this Government will ever recognise a Communist government in China.

He told a news conference that he is not in a position to answer that question and referred reporters to last Friday's White Paper which he said covered everything he could tell them.

He did say, however, that this country has never been in favour of Communism, when he was asked if there is any change in the U.S. attitude about Communist-dominated areas.—Associated Press.



MR. TRUMAN.

400 in the City Hall council chamber when he said in reply to Mr. O'Dwyer's remarks that he hoped he would return here again as President of the Philippines. He is in the midst of a political campaign there.

The Philippines President told Mr. O'Dwyer that he would like to stay longer in New York "but as you well know Mr. Mayor, I am in the midst of a political campaign in my country."

He referred to his political rivals at home as "naughty, active, shrewd and penetrating, and perhaps busy lambasting me while I am here enjoying your hospitality."

The Mayor, in his welcome said: "We recognise the new Philippine Republic as a strong point of Democracy in the Pacific. We recognise it as one from which Democracy can flow to all of Asia."—Reuter and Associated Press.

MOST PRICELESS FIND IN HISTORY

London, August 11.

Dr. H. J. Plenderleigh, Keeper of the British Museum research laboratory, today described the fragments of the 2,000-year-old Hebrew texts of the old Testament now under his scrutiny as probably the most priceless finds in biblical history.

He said that Mr. Lankester Harding, Curator of Antiquities in the Kingdom of Jordan, had asked him to examine about 150 fragments, scraped from the floor of a cave on the shores of the Dead Sea, where eight biblical scrolls were discovered two years ago.

Identifying them as parchment originating about 150 B.C., Dr. Plenderleigh said that they are too fragile to analyse immediately because of their age.

"The fragments had been stored in sealed jars in desert country and had become very brittle. The jars had been sealed with an earthenware top and sealed with what at first appeared to be black pitch," he said.

The preservation of the fragments depends entirely on how it is exposed to damp and that is the only way to make it sufficiently flexible to handle.

"I found that exposure at the same time caused the black stuff to become glutinous, and this meant I could not separate the

fragments. It was only after considerable trial and error that we achieved some success by exposing the fragments in a glass vessel with a definite percentage of humidity.

"Exposure for about two hours made it possible to turn over the leaves quite easily, but finally the black stuff became so sticky that it was impossible to go further. In the end, we experimented with putting the fragments in a refrigerator and this did away with the problem of stickiness."

Dr. Plenderleigh said that when he first started treating the fragments he contacted Dr. Ruthven Gordon, of the Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge, Massachusetts, and gave him details on the process. He did not know how far research on the fragments in the United States had gone but he ridiculed the idea that there had been no co-operation between the Americans and British.—Reuter.

DON IDDON'S DIARY

Britain As The 49th State

Here, in mid-1949, Britain has obviously come to be regarded as America's 49th State. The wraps are off.

The old tradition of not interfering in the internal affairs of an independent sovereign nation has been scrapped.

Every day in every way Britain is being told what to do, where to go, when to stop.

This is the price and penny of accepting all the financial aid and then asking for more. The old Piper plays the tune as ordered—th else.

Britain is being ordered to play an elaborate repertoire called "free enterprise, rugged individualism, the profit system, and the American way of life" with slight British overtones.

This week I have had a weird feeling that the forthcoming British election is to be held here, that the candidates are Americans, and the reward for victory a seat in Congress, or maybe the backstep of the White House.

Using Flattery

If we have any choice in the matter I have not read about it.

The American Press and politicians have taken over our affairs. They are using threats and cajolery, warnings and flattery.

Both the carrot and the stick are being used on the unfortunate British Lion, now widely regarded as a dokey.

We are being urged by one inspired American authority, or another to form a Coalition, throw out the Labour Government, get rid of 10,000,000 of our population, give up eating meat, unite Western Europe, concentrate more on the British Commonwealth, hand over our uranium, dispatch Princess Margaret to the United States, and, of course, devolve the pound.

It is a large and bewildering programme.

But our reluctance to carry it out is provoking critical comment here.

The examples of France and Italy and Belgium (wonderful little Belgium, the come-back champion) are being laid before us.

They have staged their recoveries, scrapped their rationing, put their houses in order—why not us?

Someone, perhaps, in Whitehall can think up a statesmanlike reply.

Speaker Needed

There must be a spokesman somewhere who can command an American audience. He has not yet appeared during all the years that the Labour Government has been in power.

Mr. Churchill gets the space and attention, but he is out of office.

None of the men who run the country—not Attlee, not Cripps, not Bevin, not Morrison, not Shawcross, not Bevin, not Shinwell—can hold American listeners.

No one has been able to dramatise Britain's urgency. Most of the Labour Cabinet would have difficulty in filling a

Bronx schoolroom, let alone Madison Square Garden or Yankee Stadium.

Our British Information Services here, our Embassy and consular officials tell mightily, but without leadership and inspiration and guidance from London they are lost.

Our sense of public relations, Anglo-American relations, is inept.

The French, with their merci traise, their gracious thanks, and polished gratitude are showing us their heels.

Even Italy gets a better Press.

Whipping-Boys

We are the whipping-boys, accused of failure, breakdown, profligate living, dissipation of American and double-dealing, chicanery, and everything else in the crime calendar.

The latest charge is that we are using atomic bomb demands as a lever to force an extension of American financial help. In blunter words—blackmail.

Ignominy it. This is where our slowness, our propaganda experts, our Press agents and publicists have landed us.

We are being given a monumental kicking around.

I hope Sir Stafford Cripps and Mr. Bevin know what they are walking into when they come to Washington in September.

They are due to be met by a screaming American eagle ready to use its claws and its beak.

By then, of course, the weather should be cooler, and nerves will not be as frayed as they are now.

It is an inferno. The breath of hell blows on the land day by day. It has been the hottest, dampest, most stupendously scorching July in American history.

If Columbus or the Pilgrims or the Founding Fathers had run into weather like this they would have turned elsewhere.

New York, with all its wealth, food, luxury, air-conditioned relief, pleasure palaces, its marvels and minirels, has not been worth living in.

And the countryside and beaches have been almost as bad.

No American has felt much sympathy for suffering Europeans lately. He would have swapped his dollars and his destiny for an igloo and the Eskimo's life any day.

The heat has been so crippling and cruel that business in New York has only just ticked over. Many offices, factories, and shops have shut down. Streets and avenues have been deserted.

It has been far too hot to work, eat, drink, make love, or even defy the Russians.

The whole business of the Atlantic Pact and now the Arms Bill to implement it, seems in this furnace to be a scheme to hold ghosts at bay with bayonets, or maybe piteforks.

Russian Puzzle

Russia has America puzzled. The entire foreign and domestic policies of the United States

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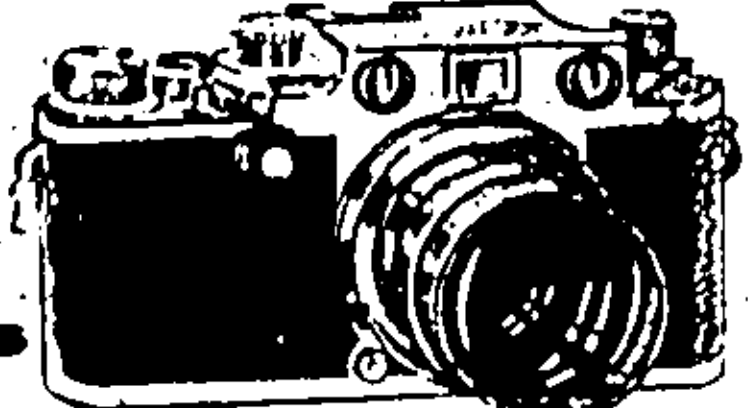
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ATHENS CLAIMS SUCCESSSES IN VITSI DRIVE

Athens, August 11.

Greek forces, who are storming Communist guerrilla positions in their Vitsi mountain fortress, have made breaches in two places South West of Florina.

The number of Greek troops attacking has not been divulged, but it is estimated that more than 7,000 guerrillas are in Vitsi in a rough triangle with sides on the Yugoslav and Albanian borders.

RAF TO PUT ON A SHOW

Hamburg, August 11.
The Royal Air Force and the British Airborne Army will show their prowess at a big air display in Germany next Tuesday.

The display is being held before 200 senior officers of the Armed Services at Guterloh Fighter Station. Several thousand troops of the British Army and the Rhine will also see it.

Among the spectators will be the British Air Minister, Mr. Arthur Henderson, the present Chief of Air Staff, Marshal of the Air Force Lord Tedder and his successor, Air Chief Marshal Sir Philip Slessor, who takes over in January.

The British Military Governor, General Sir Brian Robertson, and Army, Navy and Air commanders in Germany and senior officers of the U.S. Air Force will also be there.

Thrilling individual and formation aerobatics will be carried out by Vampire and Meteor jet fighters.

An air combat team of Vampires will swoop earthwards to drop bombs and spit high explosive rockets at ground targets.

Airborne forces will carry out a landing with gliders and parachutes. A six-pounder gun and a jeep will be dropped by parachute.

A tow plane will snatch a glider from the ground.

It will be the biggest post-war air display given by the British forces in Germany.—Associated Press.

Miners' Return To Work

Sydney, August 11.
Union leaders today authorised Australia's striking miners to return to work next Monday. The men have been idle for seven weeks, demanding increased wages and shorter working hours.

The union leaders—Central Executive of the Australian Miners' Federation—gave the word for a return to work after the miners had voted against continuing the strike.

"The men had rejected a resolution from the Communist-led Miners' National Council asking for new wage talks with the Government."

A meeting of the Coal-Mining Unions' Council, which represents all the unions in the mining industry, is expected to endorse the back-to-work recommendation tomorrow.

Mr. R. Hamilton, Acting General President of the Miners' Federation, said the Central Council will meet on August 22. He hopes for the release before then of the trade union leaders imprisoned for refusing to disclose to the Arbitration Court the whereabouts of union funds withdrawn from banks.

Declaring that the returning miners will expect their pay and better conditions claims to be conceded, he said: "Unless they are, we can look to no stability in the coal industry."

In Canberra today, the Army Minister, Mr. Cyril Chambers, said that troops working to maintain supplies of coal to the industry broke all previous records yesterday in their open-cut coal production.—Reuter.

The reported initial successes are regarded as highly significant because Vitsi is bristling with fortifications. The Greek air force hammered guerrilla positions with rocket bombs and machine-gun fire.

Meanwhile, a reliable source told the Associated Press in Athens that guerrillas wiped out an entire Greek battalion on the slopes of Mount Tarnon in the North East Grammos mountains.

A communiqué issued by the General Staff reported 95 Greek soldiers killed and 538 wounded in the Grammos. It claimed that guerrilla losses were 116 killed, 37 captured and one surrendered.

The opening of the Vitsi front made two major theatres of offensive for the Greek army, which attacked in the Grammos area six days ago.

Vitsi is regarded as the most important, and Grammos will apparently be relegated to a secondary position.

Albanian Charge

Informed sources asserted that the total strength of the guerrillas in Greece has been cut to 17,000, of whom 13,000 are in the Grammos and Vitsi areas.

Five Greek Government planes flew over Albanian territory today, according to Tirana Radio. The broadcast, heard in London, said that two of the planes penetrated 700 metres (about half a mile) into "Albanian airspace" before they turned back.

It made no mention of Wednesday's charge by the Albanian Defence Minister that Athens troops were trying to invade Albania. The Ministry claimed that several hundred Greeks had been killed or captured in fighting along a 30-mile front.

The invasion report was later denied in Athens.

In London, the Foreign Office said today that it has no evidence of any Greek army incursion into neighbouring Albania.

A spokesman added, however: "There are obvious dangers in a situation where rebel bands operating in the frontier are given aid from across that frontier."—Associated Press.

Communist Dodge To Enter U.S.

Washington, August 11.
Senator Pat McCarran, chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, charged today that about 225 persons, including many Communist agents, had slipped into the United States since 1947 aboard the Polish ships Batory and Sobieski.

Both vessels were operated by the Gdynia America-Line, owned by the Polish Government, and ply regularly between New York and Europe.

Senator McCarran said the situation was brought to light in secret hearings of his Committee during the past week. Witnesses, he added, included members of the two vessels' crews.

Senator McCarran, whose Committee is considering legislation to clamp down on the entry of subversive aliens, said illegal entrants who arrived aboard the two ships posed as members of the crew and simply stayed in the U.S. when the vessels left for Europe again.—United Press.

Cairo, August 11.
The newspaper "Al Misi" said today that the Egyptian Government has received information from the United States is negotiating with Israel for the establishment of air bases in the Jewish state.—United Press.

Iran Protest To Russians

Tehran, August 11.
Iran has protested to Russia about the arrest of four Iranian border officials last week.

An Iranian border officer at Kalat, in North Khorasan, an interpreter and two soldiers were detained by the Soviets after they had crossed to the Russian side of the frontier to settle a dispute between Russian and Iranian soldiers at the invitation of a Russian frontier officer.

The Russian authorities told Iranian officials that the prisoners will be released only if Soviet officers and soldiers who fled to Iran three weeks ago are returned to Russia.—Reuter.

BOLIVIA PLOT NIPPED IN BUD

La Paz, August 12.
Bolivian Government officials announced today that they have broken up a revolutionary plot and arrested five of its leaders.

They said that plans for the revolution had been made by the National Revolutionary Movement, MNR; the Party of the Revolutionary Left, POR; and Adepas, a secret society of Army officers.

MNR was thrown out of power in July, when the dictator Villarroel was lynched by a mob.—Associated Press.

BIG BATTLE RAGING IN JAVANESE TOWN

Batavia, August 11.

The Dutch Commander-in-Chief, General Buurman van Vredon, left Batavia suddenly this morning for the town of Surakarta in middle Java. A fierce battle has been raging there since Sunday between the Dutch army and Indonesian Republican troops.

The Dutch army refused to give any particulars, pointing out that under the cease-fire agreement it is not allowed to reveal details about clashes between the armies.

It is reliably learned, however, that the Republican army opened a big co-ordinated attack on Surakarta last Sunday with an estimated 2,000 men.

The Chinese daily newspaper, "Keng Po," reports that both sides used heavy arms.

In the afternoon five Dutch bombers attacked the South West part of the town while two fighters kept up machine-gun fire at the Northern part.

An official Dutch source revealed that fighting continued on Wednesday afternoon.

Attempt To Beat Deadline

Under article 17 of the manual for the implementation of the cease-fire order "Each party shall refrain from publishing any act of the other party which it considers a violation unless the violation and its publication have been discussed by the central joint board."

The cease fire order became effective at midnight on Wednesday.

On Tuesday night, Dutch observers believe that the Republicans' attack on Surakarta was an attempt to conquer the town just before the cease-fire order became effective at midnight, under the provisions of the agreement, both armies would have to keep their status quo positions.

The United Nations Commission to Indonesia could give no information on the incident as there is no military observer in the area.

Dutch troops on August 3 beat off a heavy attack on Ngawi, a town in Central Java, without loss, a belated report said today, reports Aneta, the Dutch news agency.

The report said that the attackers, who used the almost dried-up Solo and Madura Rivers to infiltrate into the town, found Dutch defenders prepared for them.

Hatta Visit To London

Dr. Mohammed Hatta, Indonesian Republican Prime Minister heading his country's delegation to the Dutch-Indonesian round-table conference, may visit London before the talks open at The Hague on August 22, an Indonesian Government spokesman in London said today.

Any meetings with members of the British Government would be primarily concerned with the economic future of the new State to which the transfer of full and unconditional sovereignty by the Dutch is being demanded by the Republicans, he added.

Indonesia wants one hundred billion American dollars worth of foreign exchange for general reconstruction and rehabilitation, he said. The investment of British capital, as, indeed, capital from the United States or any other country, would be definitely encouraged.

All sorts of incentives, he told Reuter, would be given to enterprising capitalists in "the form of priority licenses, relief from taxation and especially from double taxation on profits."

Apart from wanted capital, however, Britain manufactured a great number of goods which Indonesia required, and economic contact between Indonesia and Britain, the British colonies and also the Commonwealth would be very much to the advantage of both sides, he said.

Good Results Expected

Dr. Hatta may prefer to visit London after The Hague conference, the spokesman declared, adding that as head of a newly-created sovereign State he would speak with great prestige.

Dr. Hatta, said when he arrived at Schiphol by air today that he expects good results from The Hague talks.—Reuter.

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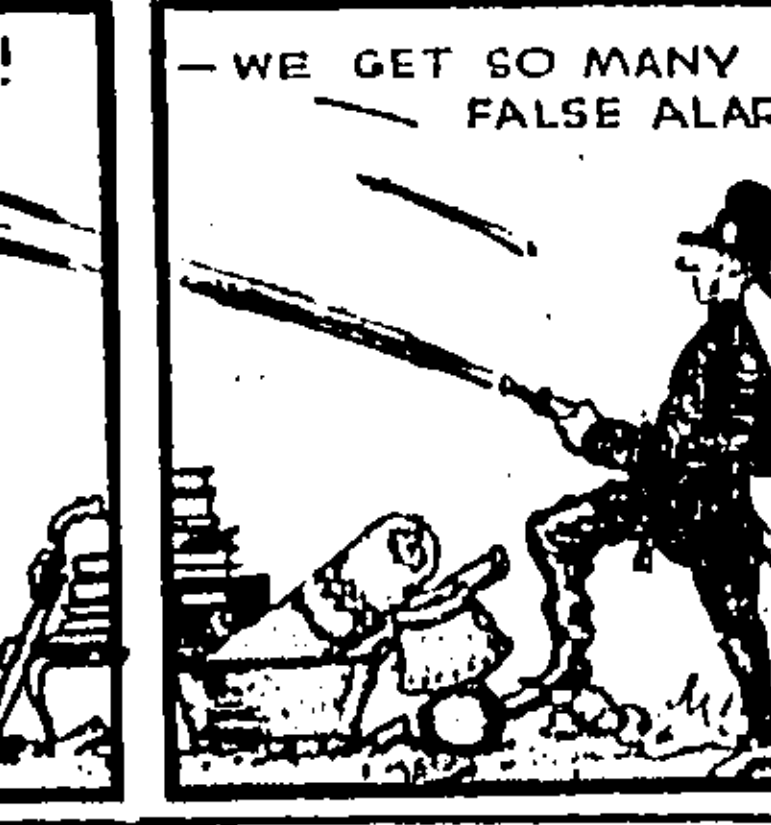
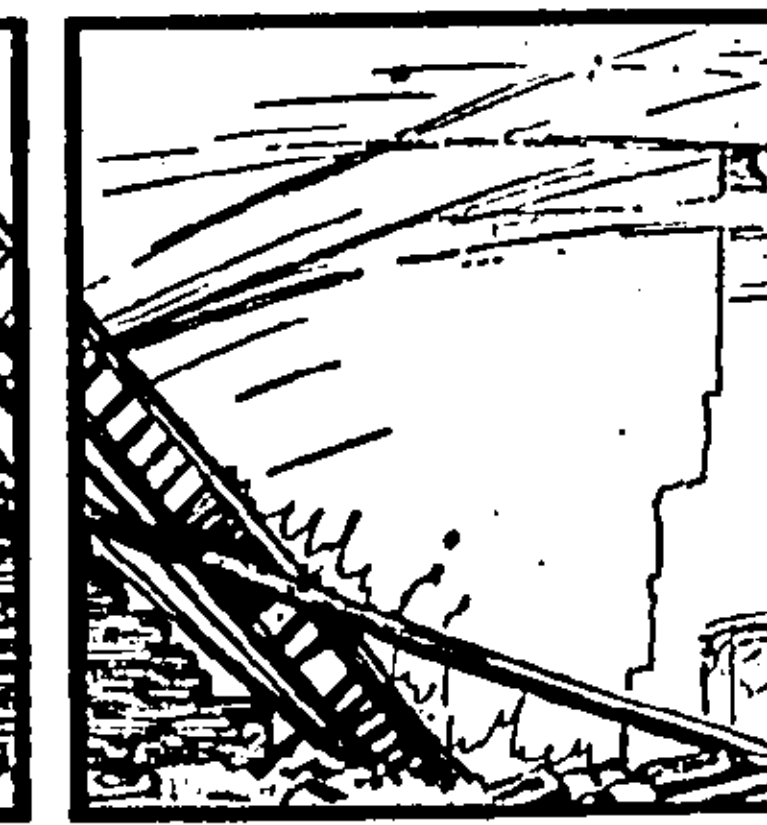
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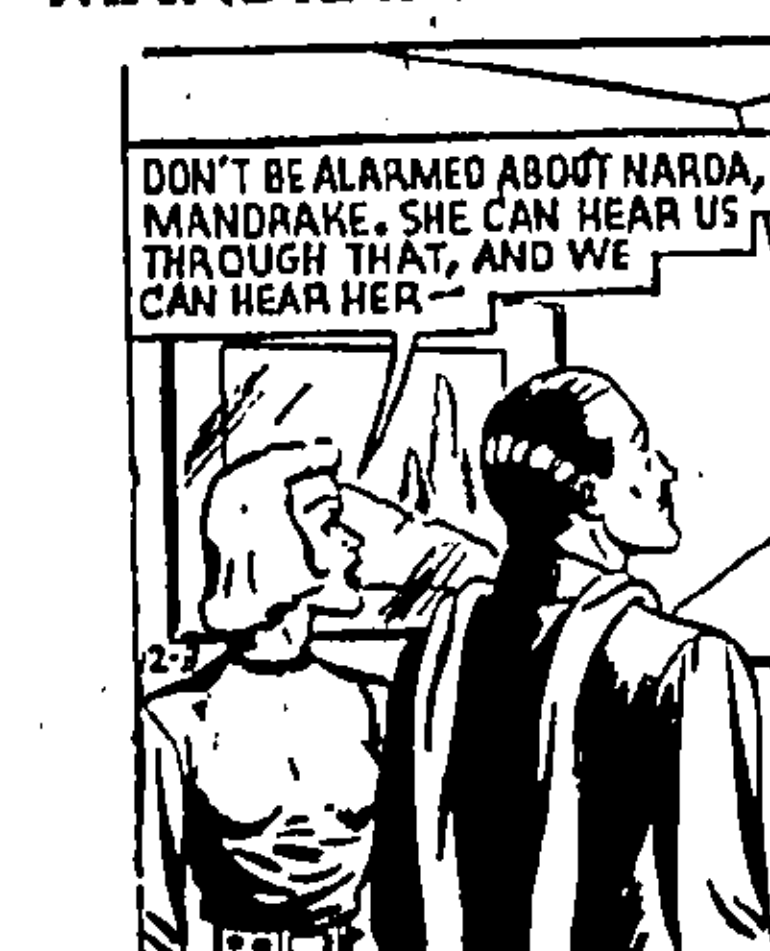
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POP



MANDRAKE THE MAGICIAN

By Lee Falk and Phil Davis



KIP KIRBY

By ALEX RAYMOND



JOHNNY HAZARD

By FRANK ROBBINS



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FILM
and THEATRE
NEWS**
August
ISSUE
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50 cents



ROYAL INTEROCEAN LINES

JAVAPORTS and MACASSAR SAILINGS ARRIVALS

"TJISADANE"	16th August	10th August
"TJITALENGKA"	1st Sept.	2nd Sept.
"TJIBADAR"	10th Sept.	16th Sept.
"TJISADANE"	29th Sept.	

MANILA SAILINGS ARRIVALS

"TJISADANE"	16th August	15th August
"TJITALENGKA"	7th Sept.	30th August
"TJIBADAR"	7th Sept.	15th Sept.
"STRAAT MALAKKA"	5th Oct.	
"BOISSEVAIN"	14th Nov.	24th Sept.

SINGAPORE, PENANG and BELAWAN DELI SAILINGS ARRIVALS

"TJISADANE"	16th Aug.	31st August
"VAN HEUTSZ"	16th Aug.	26th Aug.
"VAN RIEMDIJCK"	21st Sept.	17th Sept.
"VAN HEUTSZ"		

EAST & SOUTH AFRICA & SOUTH AMERICA SAILINGS ARRIVALS

"TJIBADAR"	7th Sept.	
"STRAAT MALAKKA"	5th Oct.	22nd Aug.
"BOISSEVAIN"	14th Nov.	24th Sept.

Calling at Bombay & J. Marques Direct.
Transshipment cargo accepted on through B/L to
Dar-Es-Salaam and Zanzibar.
* no passenger accommodation.

JAPAN SAILINGS ARRIVALS

"TJIBADAR"	24th August	4th Sept.
"STRAAT MALAKKA"		4th Sept.

Agents: HOLLAND—EAST ASIA LINE

EUROPE via MANILA and MALAYA SAILINGS ARRIVALS

"RIJNKEER"	End Aug.	16th August
"MARIEKEER"	End Sept.	Early Sept.
"MOLENEER"	End Oct.	Early Oct.

Transshipment cargo accepted on through B/L to India,
Mediterranean and Northern European ports.

JAPAN SAILINGS ARRIVALS

"RIJNKEER"	20th Aug.	End Aug.
"MARIEKEER"	Early Sept.	End Sept.

KING'S BUILDING: TELS: 28015 to 28017
CHINESE AGENTS: 82, CONNAUGHT RD. C. TELS: 31196-25133

DE LA RAMA LINES

ARRIVING FROM U.S. ATLANTIC COAST VIA LOS ANGELES & SAN FRANCISCO

m.v. "BENARES"	Mid Sept.
s.s. "DONA AURORA"	Mid Oct.

THE DE LA RAMA STEAMSHIP CO., INC.

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MARINA HOUSE CHINESE SHIPPING OFFICE
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BEN LINE

ARRIVALS

SHIP	FROM	DUE
"BENDORAN"	Japan	12th August
"BENDORACHAN"	U.K. (Direct)	24th August
"BENALBANACH"	U.K. via Singapore	End August
"BENNEVIS"	do	Early Sept.
"BENACDHUI"	do	1st half Sept.
"BENAVON"	do	1st half Oct.
"BENNEVIS"	do	do
"BENLEVI"	do	2nd half Oct.
"BENVENUE"	do	End October.

SAILINGS

SHIP	TO	LOADING
"BENDORAN"	Japan	23rd August
"BENDORACHAN"	U.K. (Direct)	End August
"BENALBANACH"	U.K. via Singapore	1st half Sept.
"BENNEVIS"	do	2nd half Sept.
"BENACDHUI"	do	1st half Oct.
"BENAVON"	do	2nd half Oct.
"BENNEVIS"	do	do
"BENLEVI"	do	do
"BENVENUE"	do	do

via Malaya, Colombo, Aden, Port Sudan and other way ports.
* Accepts cargo for Japan.
* Omits Hamburg, calls at Genoa & Leith.
* Calls at Dar-es-Salaam.
* Omits Hamburg, calls at Leith.

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FINANCE AND COMMERCE

NEW CZECH TRADE PACT WITH INDIA

Prague, August 11.

Czechoslovakia and India have concluded a new trade agreement.

It fixes more realistic quotas under their agreement of March 29 to enable India to adjust a deficit of 15,000,000 rupees which has developed in trade under it.

Hong Kong Stock Exchange

There is nothing this week that calls for any special comment. The Market continues in a more or less neglected state and with this the case it is not surprising that rates continue to give way.

The Directors of the Hong Kong Electric Co. have declared an interim dividend of 80 cents free of tax for the year 1949, payable on September 7. They will also reduce the cost of "juice" as from October 1 next.

H.K. GOVT. LOANS

1. Loan 1949
2. Loan 1950 & 1951
3. Loan 1952 & 1953

BANKS

H.K. & S. Bank 115.5, 115.5, 115.5
Chartered Bank 115.5, 115.5, 115.5
H.K. & S. Bank 115.5, 115.5, 115.5

INSURANCE

London Ins. 115.5, 115.5, 115.5
H.K. & S. Bank 115.5, 115.5, 115.5
H.K. & S. Bank 115.5, 115.5, 115.5

SHIPPING

H.K. & S. Bank 115.5, 115.5, 115.5
H.K. & S. Bank 115.5, 115.5, 115.5
H.K. & S. Bank 115.5, 115.5, 115.5

DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, Etc.

H.K. & S. Bank 115.5, 115.5, 115.5
H.K. & S. Bank 115.5, 115.5, 115.5
H.K. & S. Bank 115.5, 115.5, 115.5

MINING

H.K. & S. Bank 115.5, 115.5, 115.5
H.K. & S. Bank 115.5, 115.5, 115.5
H.K. & S. Bank 115.5, 115.5, 115.5

LAND, HOTELS & CLUBS

H.K. & S. Bank 115.5, 115.5, 115.5
H.K. & S. Bank 115.5, 115.5, 115.5
H.K. & S. Bank 115.5, 115.5, 115.5

PUBLIC UTILITIES

H.K. & S. Bank 115.5, 115.5, 115.5
H.K. & S. Bank 115.5, 115.5, 115.5
H.K. & S. Bank 115.5, 115.5, 115.5

STOCKS, Etc.

H.K. & S. Bank 115.5, 115.5, 115.5
H.K. & S. Bank 115.5, 115.5, 115.5
H.K. & S. Bank 115.5, 115.5, 115.5

INDUSTRIALS

H.K. & S. Bank 115.5, 115.5, 115.5
H.K. & S. Bank 115.5, 115.5, 115.5
H.K. & S. Bank 115.5, 115.5, 115.5

STOCKS, Etc.

H.K. & S. Bank 115.5, 115.5, 115.5
H.K. & S. Bank 115.5, 115.5, 115.5
H.K. & S. Bank 115.5, 115.5, 115.5

MISCELLANEOUS

H.K. & S. Bank 115.5, 115.5, 115.5
H.K. & S. Bank 115.5, 115.5, 115.5
H.K. & S. Bank 115.5, 115.5, 115.5

COTTONS

H.K. & S. Bank 115.5, 115.5, 115.5
H.K. & S. Bank 115.5, 115.5, 115.5
H.K. & S. Bank 115.5, 115.5, 115.5

NY COTTON

New York, August 12.
Cotton futures were irregular in slow trading. Futures closed 40 cents a bale higher to 10 cents lower.

October	29.95-07.
December	29.94-05.
March	29.89.
May	29.74.
July	29.20.
October	27.21.
Middling Spot	38.40 nominal.

—Associated Press.

No Returns

An official source here explained that the March agreement, which provided for an exchange of goods worth 32,500,000 rupees, fixed controls on the Czechoslovak side, but left the Indian side governed only by conditions of the free market.

One result had been that Indian importers had bought quantities of Czech goods which, because of quality, price or late delivery, had not attracted local buyers.

This had tended to restrict reciprocal trading because goods although debited to India, were not actually bringing cash returns.

India had therefore failed to buy from Czechoslovakia up to the agreed quotas, and has developed a 15,000,000 rupees deficit.—Reuter.

Bank Staffs May Strike

Rome, August 12.
Italian bank workers threaten a general strike on August 18 against proposals to divide their working day into two parts.

At present the banks open from 8.30 a.m. to 1.30 a.m. and bank clerks are able to take on other work during the afternoon and evening.

Bankers want to divide the working day into two, with banks open in the morning and afternoon. Bank clerks staged a 10-day general strike about a year ago for the same reason.

The Bank Workers' Union has appealed to the Labour Minister to intervene in the dispute.—Reuter.

Money Market

US dollars fluctuated yesterday between HK\$0.15 1/2 and \$0.16 1/2. TT was put through at HK\$0.14 and \$0.14 1/2.

Sterling was unchanged at HK\$16.40. Australian pounds were higher at HK\$13.10.

Plasters dropped to HK\$13.15 a 100. Ticals were unchanged at HK\$26.30, and NEI Guilders dropped 20 cents to HK\$33.00 a 100.

NY RUBBER

New York, August 12.
Crude rubber No. 1 futures closed six higher to three lower with sales of 88 contracts.
September 16.50-60
December 16.20-22
March 15.90 bid
Spot No. 1 ribbed smoked sheets 16 9/16 nominal.—Associated Press.

Reds Issuing Licences For Export Goods

San Francisco, August 12.
The Communist-controlled Peiping Radio reported to-night that exporters licensed by the East China Foreign Trade Bureau are permitted to buy native products in North China for shipment abroad.

By the end of July, the Radio reported, 539 importers and 727 exporters had obtained import and export licences from the Trade Bureau.

It was also reported that Mukden now has nearly 12,000 private enterprises and more than 22,000 merchants.—Reuter.

PAKISTAN IN GERMAN MARKET

Berlin, August 11.
Mr. Zahur Ahmad, Chairman of the Pakistan Chamber of Commerce, said here today that Pakistan is eager to enter into closer commercial relations with Germany.

Germany, he added, is able to put first-class machinery products on the world market at thoroughly competitive prices.

Mr. Ahmad is on a week's visit to Berlin to sound out the possibilities of trade exchanges between the two countries.

He told the press today, however, that the time is not yet ripe for the conclusion of actual trade agreements between Pakistan and Germany.

He will not on this occasion do more than examine the ability of German firms to deliver what Pakistan wanted, and the possibility of disposing of Pakistan's exports.

"Pakistan is interested, above all, in the delivery of machinery of the most varied kinds," Mr. Ahmad said.

"Germany used to export to us before the war machine equipment of all sorts, and the high reputation of German quality goods remains unscathed," he added.

Pakistan intends to erect large electric power stations and will welcome a German undertaking to supply the necessary equipment.

He added that Pakistan can pay with cotton and jute.—Reuter.

U.S. BANKERS IN MADRID

Madrid, August 11.
Andre Moreno, Manager of the Hispano-Americano Bank here, today entertained at lunch Mr. William G. Brady, Jr., President of the National City Bank of New York.

Mr. Brady, who was accompanied by several officials of his bank, said that the visit is part of a four-month tour of Europe to make contacts with old friends. The American party is leaving for Lisbon by air tonight.—Reuter.

New York Stock Exchange

New York, August 12.
Light selling pressure put the brakes on the stock market on Thursday and forced prices down by fractions to around a point. Some issues backed away as much as two points.

Volume was at the rate of around 1,000,000 shares for the day, lowest of the week.

U. S. Rubber was off more than two at one time at a new low for the year after the quarterly dividend was cut. American Woolen had an outside loss of two traced to a plunge in earnings. Also lower were Southern Pacific, U. S. Steel, Goodyear, Goodrich, Phelps Dodge, Texas Company, Montgomery Ward, Dow Chemical and General Electric.

Dow Jones averages: Stocks 64.38, 20 Industrials 180.02, 15 Rails 47.38, 10 Utilities 36.65.

Closing Stock Quotations:

Adams Express	19 1/2
Alaska Petroleum	34 1/2
American Can	34
American Smelting	40
American Telephone	144 1/2
American Tobacco	71
Amoco	20 1/2
Aviation Corp.	5 1/2
Baldwin Locomotive	10 1/2
Bendix Aviation	30 1/2
Bethlehem Steel	27 1/2
Boeing Aircraft	20 1/2
Borden Co.	43 1/2
Canadian Pacific	13 1/2
J. I. Case	35 1/2
Chrysler	61 1/2
Colgate	39 1/2
Commercial Solvents	10 1/2
Corn Products	32
Du Pont	50 1/2
Eastman Kodak	42 1/2
General Electric	37 1/2
General Motors	62
Goodrich	61
Goodyear	40 1/2
Homestead Mining	42 1/2
International Harvester	26
International Paper	53 1/2
International Tel. & Tel.	8 1/2
Johns-Manville	30 1/2
Kennecott Copper	40 1/2
Montgomery Ward	25 1/2
National Distillers	20 1/2
National Lead	32 1/2
New York Central	10 1/2
Pan American Airways	9 1/2
Pennsylvania RR	15 1/2
Radio Corp.	11 1/2
Remington Rand	47 1/2
Republic Steel	20 1/2
Tenneco Tobacco	35 1/2
Schenley	28 1/2
Sears Roebuck	40 1/2
Shell Oil	34 1/2
Socoy Vacuum	15 1/2
Southern Pacific	45 1/2
Standard Brands	20 1/2
Standard Oil of Calif.	65 1/2
Standard Oil of N. J.	67 1/2
Studebaker	23
Union Bug	24 1/2
Union Carbide	40
US Rubber	32 1/2
US Steel	23
US Lines	15 1/2
Westinghouse	24 1/2
Youngstown Sheet & Tube	64 1/2
Gen. Pub. Utilities	14 1/2

—Associated Press.

LONDON STOCKS

London, August 12.
Moderate buying support checked the severe slide in prices of British Government bonds on Thursday. Most issues showed gains ranging from 2/6d. to 12/6d. per pound of £100 par value at the close.
The Financial Times index was 101.6, unchanged.—Associated Press.

KLM ROUTE

Batavia, August 12.
K.L.M. will resume its service between Batavia and Jogjakarta via Samarang as from Thursday, August 11, according to Aneta, the Dutch news agency. The service was temporarily suspended when Dutch quarters withdrew from Jogjakarta and the Republican Government was restored. Flights will be made on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday only with passengers. In possession of special permits while no freight will be carried.—Reuter.

MALTA PROBLEMS

London, August 11.
The memorandum from the Malta Cabinet about Malta's trade and other problems with Britain is still under consideration at the Colonial Office.
Mr. Arthur Creech Jones, Colonial Secretary, yesterday postponed a meeting with a Malta delegation after the memorandum was submitted. A Colonial Office spokesman said today that no date has yet been fixed for the meeting.—Reuter.

SHIP MOVEMENTS

San Francisco, August 12.
Ship arrivals: Thursday, Lakeland Victory from Yokohama; Sea Serpent from Okinawa; Departures: Wednesday, City of Peking and West Coast from Manila.—Associated Press.



AMERICAN PRESIDENT LINES

The Global Fleet

TO HONOLULU AND SAN FRANCISCO via JAPAN

"President Cleveland"	Arr. Aug. 28	Sail Aug. 29
"President Wilson"	Arr. Sept. 18	Sail Sept. 19

TO SAN FRANCISCO AND LOS ANGELES via JAPAN

"President Madison"	Arr. Aug. 13	Sail Aug. 14
"President Pierce"	Arr. Sept. 6	Sail Sept. 7

TO NEW YORK, BALTIMORE & BOSTON via PACIFIC COAST & PANAMA

"President Tyler"	Arr. Sept. 6	Sail Sept. 7
"President Grant"	Arr. Oct. 4	Sail Oct. 5

ROUND-THE-WORLD

VIA MANILA, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, KARACHI, SUEZ, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA, NAPLES, MARSEILLE, GENOA, NEW YORK and BOSTON

"President Buchanan"	In Port	Sail Aug. 13
"President Harding"	Arr. Aug. 19	Sail Aug. 20

TO SOERABAJA, BATAVIA & SOENGEL-GERONG

"President Grant"	Arr. Aug. 26	Sail Aug. 27
"President Johnson"	Arr. Sept. 24	Sail Sept. 25

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Atlantic Coast Ports of
the United States
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ARRIVALS FROM ATLANTIC

"PADUCAH VICTORY"	Aug. 13
"PIONEER TIDE"	Aug. 18
"PIONEER MAIL"	Sept. 5

SAILINGS TO MANILA

"PADUCAH VICTORY"	Aug. 13
"PIONEER TIDE"	Aug. 19

